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> Official Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of New Zealand

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The above are dates for commencement of the examinations.

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> F. C. KENT, Registrar.

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> P. E. COSGRAVE, Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., 52 Bridge Street, SYDNEY.

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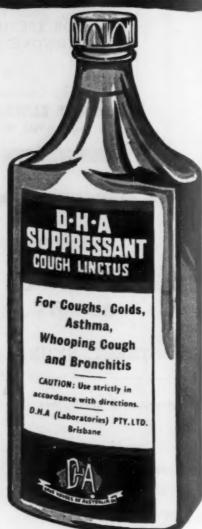
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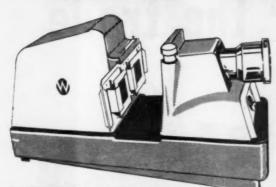


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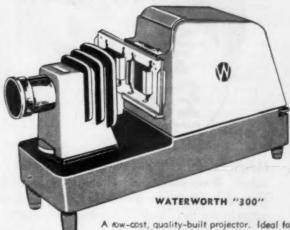
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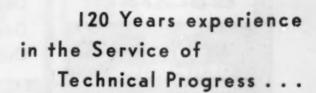


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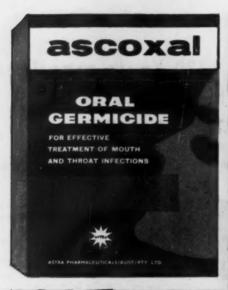
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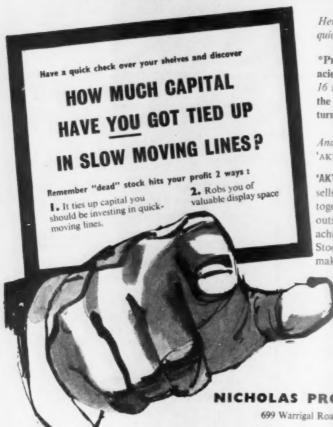
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Practical training under the new system

THE new system of pharmaceutical education introduced this year in the three Eastern States has focused attention sharply on the question of practical training.

For nearly a century practical training has been gained during concurrent apprenticeship.

Not so long ago a greater part of the education and training of a pharmaceutical student was carried out in the shop. So greatly have conditions changed, however, that this now is out of the question. The busy chemist, particularly if he operates a pharmacy by himself, has not the time to instruct an apprentice as he should be instructed. Teaching institutions are, of necessity, called upon to provide nearly all of the instruction which is given. There are, however, some things which can be learned properly only in actual practice. The responsibility of teaching these things necessarily devolves upon men in practice. Theirs is an important duty. The standard of their teaching is of the greatest consequence to the student directly, and to the profession indirectly, for the prestige of pharmacy depends upon the conduct and efficiency of those who practise it.

In Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, a threeyear, full-time academic course was introduced this year. The academic courses in these States will be followed by compulsory periods of practical training. Administrative bodies in pharmacy must ensure that this practical training is carried out properly. Failure in this duty would be unpardonable. Pharmaceutical chemists individually also have a responsibility which they cannot disregard.

Change from a system hoary with age to one radically different is not easy; but the penalty of not adapting oneself to progress or change is failure.

The young men and women graduating from the teaching institutions will differ in many ways from the apprentices of old. They will be more mature. They will come with a great deal more knowledge and confidence than the apprentice fresh from High School or College. They will come to learn and not teach. Nevertheless, some of the knowledge that they will bring will be helpful in many a pharmacy.

The new system must be made to work because the future of pharmacy depends upon it so doing. To make it work, this new type of trainee must be welcomed—not resented nor barely tolerated. The relationship with the chemist should be that of pupil and teacher, rather than that of master and servant—a much more satisfying relationship where goodwill between parties exists.

If upon leaving the College or University students are unable to find openings for practical training, there is little doubt that the State will intervene. In Queensland, the law provides that graduates can be registered

without practical training, if an emergency arises in which opportunities for practical training do not exist. In New South Wales, a spokesman for the Government, when commenting on the new legislation, asserted that if pharmacies were not available for practical training, graduates would be registered without it. This would, of course, lead to the registration of persons with sound academic qualifications, but lacking the experience necessary for embarking upon a business career.

Ninety per cent. of students leaving our teaching institutions are destined to work in retail pharmacy. How important it is that they should have received some business experience before registration!

They must know something of the economics of pharmacy. The theory they may learn in student days. They may have instruction of the highest order, but practical experience also is highly desirable-practical experience under the guidance of an experienced and sympathetic master in actual practice. Not only must the young graduate have experience in shop routines, the intricacies of the records required under the National Health Service and other schemes; he must have actual experience in approaching and dealing with customers from the selling side of the counter. He cannot acquire this in College. He must actually engage in these activities himself, and be guided by the chemist responsible for his practical training. He must acquire confidence and ability in meeting people, and in the technique of selling. The hocus-pocus and hackneyed advice so frequently propounded in talks and published articles -even in text books-are poor preparation and totally inadequate as training for a business career. One must work side by side with an experienced master and gain from observation.

And what can be said about ethics? Can we teach correct conduct? Is there any formula for such?

There is, of course, a place in the curriculum for ethics. Ethics might well be the first lecture in the first year of the course, and be given by a prominent leader of the profession. Its importance and significance would thereby be emphasised, and an indelible impression made upon the thinking of students at a time when minds are particularly receptive. Canons of ethical conduct and principles of correct professional behaviour should be interspersed with other material throughout the course; but the most enduring influence in moulding thought and conduct in this most important aspect will flow from the precept and example of the chemist to whom the student is attached for practical training.

Unfortunately, as in every other calling, there are members of the pharmaceutical profession whose practices are not governed by high ethical standards. To ensure that trainees do not come within their influence during their period of practical training should be one of the aims of our professional organisations.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Poisons Information Centres

Very little has been heard about the establishment of Poisons Information Centres during the past year.

About twelve months ago, Government and administrative authorities went on record in favour of urgent action to set up Information Centres to deal specifically with the problem of accidental poisoning, particularly of children. That nothing has been done since then is regrettable. The protection of young lives against preventable accidents should be a matter of extreme concern and there is little doubt that lives could be saved by the adoption of preventive and educational measures.

Interest in this question has been revived by an article published in "The Sydney Morning Herald" on August 10. That paper reported that a doctor who has studied the accidental poisoning of children for 14 years expressed the opinion that an Information Centre should be established in Sydney.

Quoting from an article published in "The Medical Journal of Australia," this medical practitioner said that the death rate in Australia from acute poisoning in children under five years of age was significantly higher than in Britain and America. Poison killed 15 children in this age group between 1956 and 1958. How pressing is the need for some action may be demonstrated by the fact that at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne about 400 children are admitted each year suffering from poison, and that, of 500 admitted to the Sydney Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children between 1945 and 1958, 16 died.

The tragedy is that some of these victims might have been saved. In the article quoted, the practitioner said that at least four of the victims would have had a better chance of living had a centre been available.

Household Poisonous Substances Regulations of Victoria

Regulations made under the powers contained in the Health Act were gazetted in Victoria during the month. Their object is to reduce the number of accidental poisonings by drawing the attention of parents to the danger of leaving household substances capable of harming within the reach of children.

Turpentine, petrol, lighter fluid, antiseptics, disinfect-

ants, detergents, car polishes, household polishes and cleaners, clothing cleaners, insect sprays, bleaches, etc., come within the scope of these new Regulations, but substances dealt with specifically by the Poisons Regulations are excluded. The containers of all such substances must be prominently labelled, in letters of at least 12-point size, with the words "Caution" and, in letters of not less than eight-point size, "Dangerous if swallowed, keep out of reach of children. If swallowed, seek medical advice."

The penalty for offences is £20, and for continuing offences a further daily penalty of not more than £5, with a maximum of £100.

One thousand children a year, suffering from poisoning, are admitted to the Children's Hospitals in two of our capital cities. The overwhelming majority of these are poisoned with household substances, such as kerosene, turpentine, cleaning preparations, etc. Education of parents and householders is the only real remedy, and the promulgation of these Regulations should help towards this end.

Heroin Stocks Dwindling

Harold Cox, in his "Canberra Comment," published in "The Sunday Mail," August 7, has made some interesting comments concerning the ban imposed on the manufacture, importation and use of heroin.

He said that heroin, the most notoriously treacherous of the habit-forming drugs, would shortly disappear completely from medical use in Australia, and none except the trickle of smuggled supplies would remain. He points out that seven years ago the Commonwealth banned importation and that New South Wales and Western Australia absolutely prohibited its use. Doctors in other States remained free to prescribe the drug, but shortly would have to find a substitute.

In the statistics which he quotes, he shows that Australia runs fourth from the top of the list in the per capita consumption both of morphine compounds and codein; that cocaine imports in 1959 totalled 3.25 kilogrammes per 100 of population, compared with 2.76 for the United States and 2.33 for Britain.

Australia used more cocaine on a population basis for legitimate purposes than any country in the world except Iceland, Kuwait and Belgium.

Consumption figures are, of course, drawn from statistics issued by the United Nations organisation.

These are figures relating to the imports and exports and, although they may approximate to actual consumption, they cannot ever be a true index. No information is available to the compilers of these statistics of quantities of drugs of addiction built into reserve stocks or which are destroyed or dissipated in large-scale production of proprietary preparations using low concentrations in products which are outside of the limits subjecting them to control.

From time to time, the question of prohibiting the use of drugs such as morphine in proprietary medicines is raised.

The Pharmacy Course in Ireland

The "Irish Chemist and Druggist" reports that rumour has it that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland hopes to make the course in pharmacy a university degree course.

It states also that the Council of the Society has given serious consideration to an increase in the length of the academic course to three years, with a corresponding reduction in the training period. In its editorial article, the Journal expresses the opinion that this still leaves the course too long.

It expresses the view that if the new proposals are adopted, persons commencing the period of practical training will have learnt how to compound and dispense and will have had the benefit of three years of tuition, and that such a person should be quite capable of acquiring practical experience in one year.

General approval is voiced in regard to the proposal to a degree status. There are many, however, who would disagree with the statement that "strict pharmacy required in the average shop today could be competently acquired in four or six months."

Eleventh French Pharmaceutical Conference

Australian pharmacists visiting, or at present in the U.K., may be interested in the Eleventh Pharmaceutical Conference, which is to be organised by the Society of Technical Pharmacy, and to be held in Paris from September 26 to 30.

An interesting and varied programme will be provided. Discussions and addresses on many aspects of professional pharmacy will be included. Representatives from many countries will attend. Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and President of the International Pharmaceutical

Federation, is to lead a symposium on "Pharmacy in a Mechanised Era."

There will be organised visits to various laboratories, and a social programme, including a night at the "International Ballet of the Marquis de Cuevas," and a gala night at the "Lido."

Further information can be obtained from the Faculty of Pharmacy, 4, Avenue De L'Observatoire, Paris.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

The British Pharmaceutical Conference will meet this year at Newcastle, commencing on September 5. The opening address by the chairman, Dr. W. H. Linnell, has an attractive title—"Academic Research and the Five Freedoms."

As in previous years, we hope to publish the text of the presidential address in the September Journal. Altogether some thirty papers are listed, and these cover a wide range of pharmaceutical interests.

When is a Shop not a Shop?

Legally, it would appear from opinions given by officials in Victoria, that a shop which opens for business only after the hours fixed by law for closing is not a shop.

Similarly, the Secretary for the Department of Labour and Industry advises to the effect that automatic vending machines are not shops within the meaning of the Labour and Industry Act.

The omission to include shops such as night pharmacies, which are conducted only when other shops are closed, is understandable, and there seems to be every reason why such establishments should not be brought within the scope of the legal requirements of the Act.

Vending machines are not quite the same; they do not require the personal attendance of employees for their operation, but at the same time there could be good reasons for requiring their registration. At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Country Traders' Association, Victoria, on March 29, the following resolution was passed:—

"In view of this advice, the Department of Labour and Industry be requested to make provision for vending machines to be registered, and that they be permitted to operate only during the hours when shops selling the classes of goods sold by the machines are permitted to open."

Pharmaceutical chemists in some States are not greatly concerned with this matter, as the sale of drugs and medicines by automatic machines is prohibited by law.



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ARTICLES

- e Instability of Appmorphine Hydrochleride Solutions.
- e Chemotherapy of Some Aspects of Geriatric Mood Depression—a Preliminary Trial of Catron in the Laboratory and in the Clinic.
- e Chemical Industry in Australia.
- e Australian Eucalyptus Oils.
- e General Medical Council.

INSTABILITY OF APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE SOLUTIONS

By P. N. Kaul, B.Pharm., M.Pharm, Ph.D. (Calif.), Department of Pharmacology, University of Melbourne.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride has been used clinically as an emetic and in smaller doses also as an expectorant. The vomiting response to apomorphine administration has been shown in dogs to be due to a pronounced stimulation of chemoreceptor trigger zone (C.T.Z.), situated in the area postrema in proximity to the medullary vomiting centre. Through its continued use as a powerful emetic, especially in the management of the cases of poison ingestion, apomorphine has been included in many official compendia.

It has been long known that apomorphine is an unstable compound. An aqueous solution of the drug starts turning green within 10-15 minutes. The solution continues to decompose with time, and one can observe a dark-coloured sediment in a solution kept for only four to five days. The British Pharmacopoeia (B.P.) directs that the drug should be kept in well-closed containers protected from light. For Apomorphine Injection, the B.P. specifies that the drug be dissolved in Water For Injection, containing 0.1 per cent. w/v of sodium metabisulphite and the solution be distributed in ampoules, the air in which has been replaced by nitrogen, the ampoule being immediately sealed and the solution sterilised in an autoclave. The British Pharmaceutical Codex (B.P.C.) 1954 also recommends that the injection should be stored protected from light.

maceutical Codex (B.P.C.) 1954 also recommends that the injection should be stored protected from light.

Bridel suggested use of 0.2 per cent. w/v phenol in conjunction with sodium bisulphite to prevent colouration of apomorphine solutions. Ascorbic acid has been used as an antioxidant to protect the drug* and also to improve the recovery of the alkaloid from its aqueous solutions during assay procedures. Inclusion of sodium metabisulphite in official injection of apomorphine hydrochloride has, perhaps, evolved from these and similar other stability studies carried out on the drug.

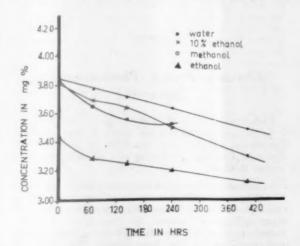
Although the instability of apomorphine has been known ever since its original preparation in 1945°, little is known about the nature and mechanism of the degradative processes involved. Of various factors propounded as the cause of decomposition of apomorphine, atmospheric oxygen has claimed most attention. The surface oxygen has claimed most attention. The surface is of interest to note that the B.P. and the B.P.C. emphasise that the solution of apomorphine be protected from light. It is apparent, therefore, that the cause of decomposition of the alkaloid has not

unequivocally been established. This note reports some preliminary findings which resulted from attempts made to study the cause, nature and mechanism of in vitro autodegradation of apomorphine hydrochloride in solution.

Experimental

Several catecholamines in solution are known to decompose on keeping. Epinephrine solutions usually show some deposits after storage for a period of several months. It has been postulated that heavy metals present in trace amounts either in the solution or imparted by the container may be involved in the degradation of these catecholamines.". Since apomorphine has the elements of a catecholamine structure, it was thought desirable to study whether or not the heavy metallic cations were involved in the decomposition of the alkaloid. Addition of ethylenediamine tetra-acetate (EDTA) to water, prior to dissolving apomorphine salt, was sought to bind the divalent cations present. However, the drug solutions still decomposed, turning green at approximately the same rate as the control aqueous solution of apomorphine hydrochloride wherein no chelating agent was present.

Ascorbic acid added to apomorphine hydrochloride solutions appeared to prevent the colouration, but quan-



titative analysis by ultraviolet spectrometry revealed a fall in the drug concentration. This fall was only somewhat less than that observed in a control solution containing no ascorbic acid and kept over the same period of time. The solutions prepared and stored in dark-coloured bottles in a dark place developed green colour at a rate comparable to that of a control solution kept in colourless bottles exposed to light.

Aqueous solution of apomorphine hydrochloride at pH 1-3 remained stable for a long time (at least six months). If the pH of the solution was increased, the decomposition invariably set in, the rate being faster at higher pH values. Ordinarily a 1 per cent. w/v solution of the drug in distilled water had a pH of 4.8-5.0, whereas more dilute solutions (2-8 mg, per cent.) had a pH of 5.5. At this pH value, the colouration of the solution became visible within 10-15 minutes. Table I shows that the rate of decomposition of apomorphine at constant temperature increases rapidly with an increase in pH.

TABLE I

Effect of pH on Stability of Apomorphine at 37° C.

pH	of	Bu	ıff	er

Solution	%	Recove	ries at	Various	Time	Intervals
(McIlvaine)		0 hr.	2 hrs.	4 hrs.	6 hrs	8 hrs.
5.8		100.0	98.0	93.6	89.3	85.4
7.0		100.0	92.6	77.7	67.8	54.2
7.9		100.0	71.2	46.3	29.5	18.4

Recoveries at zero time were taken to be 100 per cent. and the recoveries at the other time intervals calculated

Some substances of acridine series which undergo rearrangements involving free radical formation can be stabilised by alcohol. If the apomorphine decomposition were brought about by free radical mechanism, addition of alcohol might produce a stable solution of the drug. To verify this, the rate of decomposition of apomorphine hydrochloride was studied in methanol, ethanol, 10 per cent. ethanol and water. Figure 1 shows the fall in concentration of these solutions plotted against time.

In order to study the role of oxygen normally dissolved in water, an experiment was carried out in a Thunberg's tube. This tube consists of a head part in which solid substance is placed, the main body in which water is introduced and a side tube for evacuation. The apparatus allows for complete evacuation of the gases dissolved in the water which in turn can be saturated with an inert gas like nitrogen. After ensuring complete re-moval of oxygen through repeated evacuation (5-6 times being adequate) with the help of a high efficiency vacuum pump and nitrogen flushing after each evaluation, the tube is inverted to dissolve the solid in the water. This produces a solution in an inert atmosphere. A 0.1 per cent. w/v solution of apomorphine hydrochloride, pre-pared in a Thunberg tube as described, remained colour-less over the period of observation (40 hours). In contrast to this, a solution of similar concentration, made in water which was not evacuated of the dissolved oxygen, but which was saturated with nitrogen, developed a green colour only after a few hours. It may be restated here that solutions of the drug in distilled water develop colour within only 15 minutes.

The green-coloured decomposition product was isolated and partially characterised. A preliminary trial on a dog indicated that the product is devoid of any emetic and central nervous system stimulant property. The dog, on the contrary, exhibited a mild sedation. However, more experimental data is needed before any definite statement can be made regarding the potential of the oxidation product as a sedative or an attaraxic.

Discussion

Complete exclusion of oxygen from aqueous solution of apomorphine hydrochloride, at pH 5.5, at which de-

composition normally does occur, results in a stable preparation. On the other hand, even in the presence of atmospheric and dissolved oxygen, a solution at pH 1 remains stable indefinitely. From these observations, it appears that the decomposition of apomorphine in solution is a function of both the pH and the atmospheric and/or the dissolved oxygen.

The light does not prevent the degradation of apomorphine solution. It should be noted with interest that B.P. and B.P.C., nonetheless, emphasise that the injections of the drug be protected from light. In view of the present findings, such directions seem redundant.

Gorrell and Gray" reported that development of green colour in an old (1 week to 1 year) apomorphine hydrochloride solution appears to be accompanied by no qualitative or quantitave changes in pharmacological action of the drug. Ponte also stated that the green colour does not impair the vomiting activity of the drug. These authors seem to have tested the coloured solutions of the drug for emetic activity. It is possible that, although the actual apomorphine concentration in the solution had decreased, there still was sufficient amount of the drug present to induce vomiting. Consequently, it would be rather difficult to conclude whether or not the decomposition does impair or alter the activity of the drug. Since the present studies have indicated that the coloured Since the present studies have indicated that the product is devoid of any emetic property, the development of the green colour must reduce the pharmacological potency of the apomorphine solution. This can be elucidated by evaluating the emetic potency of intra-venously administered weak solutions (5 to 104g. per ml.) in a quantitative fashion before and after the decomposition. A minimum effective dose would have to be used for such studies and this can be easily determined by titrating the animal. Such studies, however, have not been undertaken yet.

From the experimental evidence available, it appears desirable that the official directions for making and dispensing Apomorphine Hydrochloride Injection be changed. It is suggested that the drug be required to dissolved in oxygen-free and nitrogen-saturated Water For Injection, and the ampoules be filled and sealed under nitrogen atmosphere. Alternatively, the drug may be dispensed in vials as sterile dry powder to be readily dissolved in Water For Injection prior to administration. Either of the two procedures excludes the presence of a foreign substance, e.g., sodium metabisulphite or ascorbic acid which the official injection contains, and which in the long run does not necessarily provide an absolute protection for apomorphine against decomposition.

This work was carried out at the University of California School of Pharmacy, San Francisco. I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Einer Brochmann-Hanssen, Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, for his valuable discussions.

The details of this work, with particular reference to the nature and mechanism of decomposition of apomorphine hydrochloride in aqueous solutions, will be reported elsewhere.

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CHEMOTHERAPY OF SOME ASPECTS OF GERIATRIC MOOD DEPRESSION-A PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF CATRON IN THE LABORATORY AND IN THE CLINIC

By D. W. Bruce,

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The problem of mood depression in elderly people is becoming more extensive and pressing with the increasing average age of the population. We have more elderly people each year and our society is not geared to cope with them. Living conditions are likely to be unsatisfactory in several ways:-

(a) Pensions may not allow people who are able to look after themselves to live in suitable accommodation, a problem which is especially acute for the surviving partner of a marriage.

partner of a marriage.

(b) Living with children frequently produces disharmony, particularly where the elderly relative is "difficult" or in need of some degree of constant nursing.

(c) Homes and hospitals for old people who are not acutely in need of medical attention, although improving, are still frequently uncongenial and "institutional," and the idea of having an elderly relative "put into a home" is distressing for everyone concerned.

Some of these social difficulties, as we shall see, are made worse by the elderly person's mood and some make the mood worse. In general, we have a "vicious circle" operating. It is becoming imperative that something be done to alleviate this state of affairs and in many cases the chemotherapeutic approach is beginning to prove more hopefully fruitful.

The detailed etiology of mental depression is as yet unknown, so treatment is largely trial and error in the first instance. However, as more successful therapeutic measures appear, there is a greater chance of correlating data about modes of action and thus elucidating the etiological problem.

Some states of depression in the elderly can be cor-related with definite organic syndromes and some have no such obvious accompaniment. These latter states can merely be described symptomatically and it is one of the main aims of research in this field to determine the degree to which the symptoms are due to organic pathology or environmental stress.

Elderly people may present syndromes of mood de-pression of the following kinds, which, although not exclusive, cover a large number of cases:—

Depression Associated With Definite Organic States

Patients with malnutrition and anaemic conditions are frequently depressed and this may often clear up as the deficiency is corrected. These states are more common than is sometimes thought, since mild lethargy, lack of money and lack of personal care which afflict many old people living alone frequently result in not eating Slender meals of tea and toast only occasionally supplemented may not produce gross malnutrition diseases, but may be enough to produce mild malnutridiseases, but may be enough to produce mild mainutrition. The depression then gets worse and again we have a vicious circle—depression, lack of proper food, mainutrition, and further depression. Appropriate therapy consists in replacing the depleted substances. This is best achieved quickly by the administration of vitamin preparations orally or, in more severe cases, by injection. Of course, the faulty diet should be corrected generally and if the patient will not eat adequately it may be necessary to consider the use of aperitifs or treatment directed at the lethargic mood ter st. Cerebral arteriodirected at the lethargic mood per se. Cerebral arterio-sclerotic changes can also produce depressions which may be improved in some cases by drugs to help the cerebral blood flow.

Depression Which is Clearly Psychotic

These states produce a picture of unreal ideas where the patient has delusions, possibly of having sinned greatly, and is overwhelmed with guilt. Such a condition is true melancholia—hopeless depression with no cause apparent in the real environment. Physical, as well as mental retardation, is present.

Involutional Depression

In this state, patients do not show severe guilt delusions, as in the obviously psychotic melancholias, but may nevertheless become very depressed. Here, however, there may be considerable associated agitation, and physical activity is not generally retarded, as in the previous group. Again, there is no environmental reason to be found.

Neurotic Depression

This again has no obvious environmental reason. The patient claims to be depressed and anxious. The anxiety is usually quite clear, but deep unhappiness is seldom obvious—the predominant mood is more that of dissatisfaction with circumstances which are often, to the outsider, trivial or vague. A common explanation given by patients is in the form "if only things were different. I wouldn't have to suffer like this." These patients are obvious martyrs with nothing substantial to be martyred about.

Reactive Depression

In elderly people particularly, two types of depression can be considered under this heading:

(a) Those depressions which are quite understandable —as in the patient with a chronic, debilitating illness which is not itself causing the depression, but which is incapacitating. The person is chronically ill and has no real reason to be cheerful. The same kind of state may develop reactive to very poor living conditions.

(b) Those depressions where there is some good environmental reason for depression, but the symptoms are unreasonably severe or last for an unreasonably long time. Many of these patients have a large component of what we have described under neurotic depression.

Mental hospitals and psychiatrists see many elderly people with the kinds of depression which are very severe—the psychotic and involutional kinds—since these have symptoms which force themselves on everyone around, especially the extreme lack of personal care and even suicidal threats and attempts. There are, how-ever, many elderly people with mood depression, lethargy and anergia associated with environmental circumand anergia associated with environmental circumstances, such as we have mentioned—chronic ill-health, poor living conditions (physical and social) and a feeling that life is finished and that they are no longer wanted. If these states could be helped, many benefits would result—there are plentiful examples of the happy, active person who, though retired, leads a full and useful life. The elderly relative who is happy and energetic can live close to younger generations with much less discord. It is certain that elderly natients with chronic illnesses. It is certain that elderly patients with chronic illnesses can be helped and rehabilitated better when they are cheerful and keen to be active.

These are some of the goals toward which the author is directing a research programme into depression and the chemotherapy of depressive states.

Many substances have been tried in the treatment of depressive states. One point has emerged with considerable clarity—tranquilising drugs, although they help associated anxiety and agitation if any is present, are of no help in treating the depression itself. This is quite reasonable—a depressant drug is, in general, unlikely to alleviate a condition where there is already excessive depression.

A successful drug must alleviate the depression and,

for use with elderly people, it is imperative that it is non-toxic and free from side effects which might be

detrimental in cases of senile change.

Dextroamphetamine and other sympathomimetic substances have been tried but their success is in some doubt. They may have pressor effects to which an elderly cardiovascular system is unsuited and they often produce an increase in activity without improvement in mood. This can manifest itself as a state of anxiety or agitation.

A major advance in this field is the introduction of a group of drugs which have the action of inhibiting the enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO). This enzyme plays a major part in the metabolism of 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin), being involved in its breakdown to 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5HIAA). Serotonin is thought to have a part to play in mental functioning, but is as yet

not really understood.

Many of the group of drugs which are MAO inhibitors have definite effects on the central nervous system, one of which is to alleviate depressive states. Some evidence suggests that the property of inhibiting MAO may not be directly related to the property of alleviating depression, but for the present this inhibition is a good basis for classification and investigation.

Some of the earlier of these drugs were rather prone to produce liver damage, a particularly undesirable thing in elderly people, but more recent examples have

been shown to be quite safe.

We have commenced the investigation of this group of drugs with a very potent inhibitor, Catron (\$\beta\$-phenylisopropylhydrazine) which has had extensive trial in America and has been shown to be safely free from side effects. In our laboratory studies of MAO inhibitors we have confirmed the potency of Catron as an inhibitor. Methods of determining inhibition fall into two main types:—

(a) In vivo Methods.

There is a normal, basal level of 5HIAA excreted in the urine caused by the metabolism of naturally present serotonin when broken down by MAO. By giving a subject a known amount of pure serotonin, this level can be raised by a definite amount, giving an increased excretion of 5HIAA over a period of about six hours. By next giving the subject a substance which is thought to be a MAO inhibitor with the serotonin, it is possible to measure changes in the expected increased excretion. If the test substance is an inhibitor, the serotonin is only partially metabolised or even not metabolised at all, so the rise is diminished or absent. Some dietary control is necessary to make sure that serotonin from other natural sources does not affect the results, e.g., it has been known for some time that bananas contain serotonin and in the course of these experiments we have found that pineapples contain a relatively high concentration.

(b) In vitro Methods

Here, we try to duplicate the natural metabolism in a test tube by using as near to isolated substances as we can get. A mashed preparation of rat liver is used as a source of MAO and is incubated at body temperature. If serotonin is added and the mixture left for a time, it will be found that the metabolism has proceeded and 5HIAA or the amount of serotonin remaining either the 5HIAA or the amount of serotonin remaining after a fixed amount has been added and left for a fixed time it is possible to obtain very accurate data about the reaction. By adding a test substance with the serotonin we can find out to what extent it inhibits the MAO, i.e., how much less serotonin has been metabolised. This method is more accurate than the in vivo method and is, of course, essential if we are uncertain about the toxicity of the test substance. The in vivo method, however, resolves any doubts about whether a substance affecting the process in rats will also affect it in humans.

Evidence has been collected from American trials which suggests that Catron may be best suited to the

states which we have described as neurotic and reactive depression and thus could have a very wide potential in the community.

With the help of Dr. S. J. Shepherd, a preliminary group of seven patients (three women and four men) was selected at Mount Royal Geriatric Hospital, Parkville, Melbourne. The primary diagnoses were four C.V.A.s, one pulmonary embolus, one arthritis and one disseminated sclerosis. These patients were not deeply melancholic, but all were unhappy, lethargic and complained in hopeless terms that they were getting no better. Two patients were described by the nursing staff as being "very difficult." This comprised constant complaining in unpleasant tones with quite frequent active rebellious behaviour. Treatment was commenced with 6 mgm. Catron orally each day and the present assessment was made after three weeks. The patients were visited regularly and reports were collected from the nursing staff responsible for their routine management.

Five patients were showing an improvement by the end of the first week and all seven by the end of the second week. Reviewed after three weeks, this improvement was being maintained in all cases. Mood had improved obviously in five and the other two, although not so obviously happier, were easier to manage and the indications are that they will improve further still. Patients who complained a lot still showed this habit, but with a smile, which altered the whole character of the attitude. The nursing staff reported that the two "very difficult" patients were easy to manage and cooperated quite well. Rebellious incidents had almost disappeared.

These people are now generally happier and more active and their nursing no longer presents such an acute problem. It is confidently anticipated that their rehabilitation therapy will be able to do much more for them

in their present state of mind.

This study will now be continued with a larger group of patients and a range of this kind of drug and it is hoped that the advantages of treating the mood of depressed geriatric patients will be firmly proven a useful adjunct to other general therapeutic measures.

In conclusion, the author would like to thank Dr. Shepherd and his staff for their active co-operation, Professor F. H. Shaw for his continuing interest and encouragement, and Sigma Company Ltd. for generously donating the Catron being used in this work and supporting it with a grant of research funds.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA

In connection with the International Symposium on The Chemistry of Natural Products, now meeting in Melbourne, Canberra and Sydney, under the auspices of I.U.P.A.C. (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry), an attractive Symposium Handbook was issued to members. It had a section dealing with Australian Manufacturing Industry, from which the following passages are taken:—

Chemicals

During the five years from 1952-53 to 1957-58 the value added in production of the chemical and allied industries (excluding petroleum refining) increased from £A.60 million p.a. to £A.113 million p.a. This industry embraces factories producing "heavy" and other industrial chemicals. pharmaceuticals, paints, fertilisers, soap and detergents, animal and vegetable oils and explosives. The fertiliser industry was the first heavy chemical industry established in Australia, superphosphate being made in 1872. Superphosphate and ammonium sulphate are the principal fertilisers manufactured. Superphosphate is produced at 20 establishments

from imported phosphate rock and locally made sulphuric acid. Nearly 90 per cent. of the one million tons p.a. of sulphuric acid produced is used for making fertilisers. The acid is derived partly from imported sulphur and partly from indigenous sulphur-bearing materials. Production of superphosphate has increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1945-46 to 2,100,000 tons in 1959-60.

The major Australian manufacturer of alkalis is I.C.I.A.N.Z. Ltd., which produces soda ash by the Solvay process at Osborne, South Australia, and electrolytic caustic soda at Melbourne and Sydney.

The demands of agriculture have fostered the manufacture of weedicides, insecticides and fungicides. The demand for veterinary products is also high because of the large sheep and cattle industry.

Important activities in the pharmaceutical field are the production of sulpha drugs, analgesics and antibiotics; however, relatively few drugs are used in sufficient quantities to justify local manufacture. Sera, vaccines, anti-toxins, penicillin, insulin and thyroid extracts are prepared by the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, Melbourne, under the control of the Department of Health.

Plastics

Manufacture of plastics materials began in Australia in 1928 with the production of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder, but it is only in the post-war period that production of other plastics has been undertaken. About 80 per cent. of the demand is now met with locally made materials. Cellulose acetate was first produced in 1949, polyvinyl chloride in 1950, polystyrene, polyvinyl acetate and polyesters in 1953 and polyethylene in 1957. A major development in the plastics industry is the establishment of a £A.23 million complex of petrochemical plants to be based on the Standard Vacuum refinery at Altona, near Melbourne, where carbon black is already being produced as a refinery by-product. A cracking unit operated by Vacuum Oil Co. Pty. Ltd. will produce 20,000 tons p.a. of ethylene, as well as butadiene. Styrene will be produced in a joint project by Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and Dow Chemical Co. (U.S.A.) and G.R.S. synthetic rubber in a plant operated by Vacuum and Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co. (Aust.) Ltd. In addition, Union Carbide Australia Ltd. will erect a plant to make polyethylene. The first of the plants is expected to be operating in 1961. The synthetic rubber plant is expected to produce 30,000 tons of G.R.S. rubber p.a. by 1965.

Other projected developments announced in this field are the production of styrene monomer by a company sponsored by Petroleum and Chemical Corporation (Aust.) Ltd. and Monsanto Chemical Co. (U.S.A.), the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride in a £A.2 million plant operated by C.S.R. Chemicals and B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. (U.S.A.), and the erection of an epoxy resin plant by Shell Chemical (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. at the Shell refinery at Clyde, N.S.W.

Petroleum Products

There are now six petroleum oil refineries in Australia with a total capacity of 11,430,000 tons of crude oil per year. More than 80 per cent. of this capacity has been installed since 1951 at a cost of over £A.120 million. Australia is now refining nearly 90 per cent. of its requirements of petroleum products. A new £A.16 million refinery being built near Adelaide is due to commence operation in 1962.

Paper

The Australia pulp and paper industry pioneered the use of short-fibred pulp from eucalypts in the 1930's and today this type of pulp supplies about 60 per cent. of the requirements of Australian paper mills. Pine planta-

tions have been established as part of a long-term programme to increase the output of locally-grown long-fibred pulp. Output of paper and paper-board in 1958-59 was about 450,000 tons.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS OILS

In anticipation of The Natural Products Symposium which is being arranged by the Australian Academy of Science, the Journal of the Royal Australian Chemical Institute devoted its July number chiefly to the Chemistry of Natural Products. To this issue H. H. G. McKern, of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, Sydney, contributed an article, "The Natural Plant Products Industry of Australia." Pharmacy has been much interested in the Eucalyptus Oil Industry, so we reprint that section of McKern's paper dealing with Eucalyptus Oils.

The bulk of the Australian essential oil production has always and still does come from the genus Eucalyptus. Although nearly every species of Eucalyptus yields a volatile oil when its foliage is steam-distilled, fewer than a dozen are of commercial significance at the present time. The first important group of species are those yielding oils rich in cineole, and which find application in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Under this heading are grouped those oils free from a-phellandrene and containing 70 per cent. or more of cineole; in other words, oils conforming to the requirements of the various pharmacopoeias. It is current practice among some firms to supply cineole-type oils simply according to cineole content, e.g., 70/75 per cent., 80/85 per cent., and so on. Such oils may be the product of the distillation of mixed leaf from several species, or the result of oil blending by the exporter. In any case, it is the practice to refine medicinal-type oils by rectification; that is, a redistillation in vacuum in which the fore-run and still-residues are rejected. This operation has three advantages: (a) The cineole content may be improved where necessary, (b) objectionable low-boiling compounds are removed in the fore-run, and (c) the oil is dehydrated, thus improving its keeping qualities.

It is possible, however, to purchase medicinal-type oils according to species if desired. One of the first commercially distilled eucalyptus oils of the medicinal type was E. globulus Labill. of Tasmania. This species is still distilled in Spain, Portugal, India, and elsewhere from cultivated trees, but is no longer distilled in Australia today, where other species have been discovered which give a far greater yield of oil of better odour. The two most sought-for individual species in this class are "E. australiana." a chemical variety of E. radiata sieb., and E. dives Schau. var. "C." These species produce oils free from the unpleasant cough-producing, low-boiling aliphatic aldehydes which are so objectionable a feature of E. globulus and E. smithii, R. T. Baker. In addition, the odour of cineole is very agreeably modified by the presence of a-terpineol, citral and methyl cinnamate.

"Eucalyptus polybractea" (E. fruticetorum, F. Meull.) is a mallee species growing in the more arid regions of Victoria and New South Wales, which is in special demand by reason of the high cincole content (80-90 per cent. oil). The odour of the oil of this species is modified by the presence of small quantities of cumenal, phellandral and cryptone. Oil of E. polybractea is used for the isolation of cincole, and for the enrichment of pharmaceutical grades of eucalyptus oil deficient in this substance.

The second major group of eucalyptus oils are those known as the industrial oils. Two only need be mentioned—Eucalyptus dives "Type," and E. phellandra. The oil of E. dives "Type," apart from cultivated plants in other parts of the world, is distilled almost entirely in New South Wales and is valued for its (-)-piperitone

content, which is usually within the range of 40-50 per cent. The remainder of the oil consists chiefly of lower-boiling Terpenes, mainly a-phellandrene, a-thujene, a- and γ -terpinene and some ρ -cymene, from which substances the piperitone may be readily separated by fractional distillation. Chemical separation, e.g., through the bisulphite compound, results in racemization of the ketone which must be avoided if it is to be used for subsequent conversion to laevo-menthol. The optical activity of the piperitone is, of course, of no consequence in thymol manufacture.

manufacture.

"Eucalyptus phellandra" is the commercial name applied to populations of E. radiata, whose foliage on distillation yields an oil consisting of a mixture of cineole (30-60 per cent.), a-phellandrene (20-30 per cent.), together with a-terpineol (10-15 per cent.) and citral (1-5 per cent.). This oil has found considerable application in disinfectants, household and industrial liquid soaps and germicidal preparations. The non-toxic qualities of the oil and pleasant odour have made it a popular constituent for such products. E. phellandra oil is usually supplied according to the cineole content required by the purchaser, e.g., 38/45 per cent.

A third group of Eucalyptus oils was once produced in Australia—the so-called perfumery oils. These were: The oil of Eucalyptus citriodora, Hook., rich in citronellal (60-80 per cent.) and from which citronellol was prepared by reduction; and the oil of Eucalyptus macarthuri, Deane and Maiden, rich in geranyl acetate (60-70 per cent.), and which was largely used in this country for the denaturing of alcohol for perfumery purposes. Australian production of a citronellal oil from E.citriodora cannot compete with the cheap oil supplied by Brazilian plantations of this tree.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names

Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Approved Name should be its official title.

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

Approved Names are adopted on the advice that they are free from conflict with trade marks registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In some instances the names, other than the chemical names, appearing in the second column are applied to preparations of the substance; they also include some registered trade marks.

Supplementary List, August 1960

Supplement	ary mest, August 1000
Approved Name	Other Names
Allyloestrenol	17α -Allyloestr-4-en- 17β -ol Gestanin
*Allylprodine	3-Allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl- 4-propionyl-oxypiperidine
Chlorphenoxamine	1-p-Chlorophenyl-1-phenyl- ethyl 2-dimethylaminoethyl ether Clorevan is the hydrochlo- ride

Cyclopentamme	ylpropane Clopane is the hydrochlo- ride
Demethylchlortetracycline	7-Chloro-4-dimethylamino- 1:4a:5:5a:6:11:12a-octahydro- 3:6:10:12:12a-pentahydroxy- 1:11-dioxonaphthacene-2- carboxyamide Declomycin
Isocarboxazid	3- N -Benzylhydrazinocarbo- nyl-5-methyl- iso oxazole Marplan
*Levophenacylmorphan	(-)-3-Hydroxy-N-phenacyl- morphinan
*Metazocipe	1:2:3:4:5:6-Hexahydro-8- hydroxy-3:6:11-trimethyl-2: 6-methano-3-benzazocine
*Norlevorphanol Phencyclidine	(-)-3-Hydroxymorphinan 1-(1-Phenylcyclohexyl)pipe- ridine Sernyl is the hydrochloride
Pheniprazine	α-Methylphenethylhydra- zine
Pheniramine	Cavodil is the hydrochloride 3-Dimethylamino-1-phenyl- 1-2'-pyridylpropane Trimeton is the maleate; Daneral is the p-aminosali- cylate
*Piminodine	Ethyl 1-phenyl-4-(3-phenyl- aminopropyl)-piperidine-4- carboxylate
*Proheptazine	1:3-Dimethyl-4-phenyl-4- propionyloxy-azacyclohep- tane
Pyrrobutamine	1-(4-p-Chlorophenyl-3-phen- ylbut-2-enyl)-pyrrolidine Pyronil is the phosphate
Sodium Anoxynaphthonate	Sodium 4'-anilino-8-hydroxy -1:1'-azonaphthalene-3:6:5'- trisulphonate Coomassie Blue
Tetrabenazine	3-isoButyl-1:2:3:4:6:7-hexa- hydro-9:10-dimethoxybenzo [a]quinolizin-2-one Nitoman
Triparanol	2-p-Chlorophenyl-1-(p-diet- hylamino-ethoxyphenyl)-1-p -tolylethanol MER-29

Cyclopentamine 2-Methylamino-1-cyclopent-

* Narcotic substances which fall under International Conventions and are not available as therapeutic agents.

Index to the Supplementary List

Proprietary Name	Approved Name
Cavodil	Pheniprazine
Clopane	Cyclopentamine
Clorevan	Chlorphenoxamine
Coomassie Blue	Sodium Anoxynaphthonate
Daneral	Pheniramine
Declomycin	Demethylchlortetracycline
Gestanin	Allyloestrenol
Marplan	Isocarboxazid
MER-29	Triparanol
Nitoman	Tetrabenazine
Pyronil	Pyrrobutamine
Sernyl	Phencyclidine
Trimeton	Pheniramine

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to The Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44, Hallam Street, London, W.1.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

LIBERAL PARTY COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE

By Geoff Tennyson

The Federal Government is setting up a Liberal Party Sub-committee on National Health, to investigate all aspects of the N.H.S.

This follows many representations to influential Liberal members of the Federal Parliament by the Guild Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott.

The sub-committee will meet at least once a month, to take evidence from interested parties, and should be of great assistance to the Guild in having its criticisms of imperfections and anomalies in the Pharmaceutical Benefits section of the N.H.S. brought before the Health Minister, Dr. Cameron.

I understand the sub-committee will include Messrs. Bruce Wight (Lilly, Q.), W. Crawford Haworth (Isaacs, V.)—himself a member of the Guild, A. A. Buchanan (McMillan, V.), K. C. Wilson (Sturt, S.A.), F. C. Chaney (Perth, W.A.), E. M. Fox (Henty, V.), and A. Fairhall (Paterson, N.S.W.).

Expanded P.B. List

Expansion of the Pharmaceutical Benefits section of the National Health Scheme on October 1 to include "100 new items" was announced during the month by the Minister for Health.

From inquiries I made at the Health Department while in Canberra to hear the Budget brought down, the actual number of extra drugs and medical preparations will be around 60. The figure of 100 includes a number of instances of several different brands of the one drug or preparation.

Rising Cost of N.H.S.

Cost of the National Health Scheme, as it stands, will mount to massive proportions over the next few years, in the private view of some Government back-benchers. They forecast a future rise in the 5/- a prescription subsidy now paid by the public for pharmaceutical benefits—perhaps to at least 10/- before the 1964 elections, if the present Government is still in power. This view is shared by some Opposition members.

The extended Pharmaceutical Benefits list is expected to raise the N.H.S. bill by at least £2 million in the next 12 months, possibly even by £5 million, according to some estimates.

Large and Standard Pack Pricing of P.B.

A variation in the system of pricing large and standard packs used in the dispensing of pharmaceutical benefit prescriptions is being tried out for three months, under a determination by the Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron.

This follows months of conference and negotiation between the Guild Federal Council and the Minister, who has agreed to examine the whole question at the end of the trial period, in the light of evidence submitted by Guild members.

The following letter sent to all Guild members during the month explains the position:

NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

Large and Standard Pack Pricing

Dear Member,

The Federal Council has always insisted that the buying habits of chemists should not be the yardstick upon which Standard Pack and Large Pack rates are determined, and after months of discussions we have so far been unsuccessful in convincing the Government of the merits of our case. In consequence, the Minister has determined as follows for a trial period of three months. At the end of this period, the whole question will be examined on the evidence submitted by our members.

- (a) Turnover for unbranded, individual brands and strengths of an item for the previous month is the basis for determination of the rates applicable in the following month. That is to say, the rate of pricing an item which has a two-price structure (Standard Pack or Large Pack) shall be determined in any current month by the turnover in that item, brand and/or strength, for National Health dispensing in the previous month.
- (b) It is emphasised that every chemist shall claim Large Pack price for all items where his turnover equals or exceeds 70% of the large pack quantity.
- (c) If a chemist's turnover in a brand and/or strength of a drug in a month is less than 70% of the quantity contained in an unbroken large pack, and he has supplied standard pack, he may claim the standard pack price and endorse accordingly.

Where an approved pharmaceutical chemist has priced Pharmaceutical Benefits at the large pack rate, and loss would be sustained by the deletion of an item from the schedules, or a reduction in individual demand indicated that the chemist should no longer buy in a large pack, we would ask members to study Section 34 on page 9 of the blue pages of the "Notes for Approved Chemists" very closely and invoke the provisions where necessary.

As the Minister has promised an examination of any proposals the Guild may wish to submit at the end of three months, it is requested that you keep the Secretary of your State Branch informed of any anomalies which may arise in the dispensing and pricing of Pharmaceutical Benefits prescriptions.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) T. B. EVANS.

Federal Secretary, Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia.

Pharmaceutical Merchandising

The first of a series of lectures on pharmaceutical merchandising, sponsored by Vick Products Pty. Ltd. and delivered at the Victorian College of Pharmacy on August 23.

By A. D. Glover.

"The Expansion of the Australian Pharmaceutical Industry and Its Impact on Retailing Methods."

In some ways I would prefer to use the word "explosion" rather than "expansion"—for there has been nothing short of an explosive growth in our industry in the past fifteen years.

In order to put this very rapid growth in the right context we should first consider it in relation to post-war increases in population and income, coupled with the general upsurge in secondary industry. I will attempt to outline what has happened in these areas since 1945 and will then relate this to our own field of pharmacy, with some indication of likely trends in the 1960's.

As well, I hope to show what this growth picture will mean to retail pharmacy in the future, particularly in these four basic areas:

- How can the retail chemist keep pace with other retail activities?
- What can be learned from changing retail methods overseas?
- Where can management techniques be improved in retail pharmacy?
- What can we manufacturers do to help the retail chemist?

A lot of people living in Australia at the end of the war could have been very wealthy today if they could have foreseen how rapidly Australia's prosperity was going to expand.

And a lot of people could become very wealthy if they take advantage of the opportunities that will be open to them in the 1960's.

Twenty years or so back, the Australian pattern of income distribution was rather like a pyramid: low-income families forming a broad base, then narrowing to a smaller group of middle-income earners and tapering sharply to a relatively few top-income families. Today it is quite different. Instead of a pyramid, the proper analogy is a sphere—a rich, growing sphere—with the richest spread of growth, the middle-income group, right across its centre.

How could the middle-income group have become such a force so fast? Well, first there was a completely unheralded increase in population. Look back on the depression period in the 1930's. From 1931 to 1940 we increased our population by less than 600,000 people. The 'forties showed the decided increase of almost one and a quarter million people. Since 1950 we have seen it rise at a very fast clip—in fact, Australia's population rose by almost two and a half million, or four times the increase of two decades ago!

And, as a former Victorian, it is good to know that this prosperous State of Victoria is outpacing all others in population growth.

The addition of almost three million new citizens in the past fifteen years—roughly equal to the combined populations of Victoria and Tasmania—represents a growth of more than 2½ per cent. a year, revealing Australia as one of the fastest-growing populations in the world—one-third faster than the United States and four times as fast as Great Britain. By 1970 our population is expected to be more than twelve million people.

The increasing employable population in the next decade will bring a steep increase in the number of potential wage-earners. And, because many of these will be in the middle-income group, total personal income could increase one-third faster than it did in the past ten years.

By 1965 we can expect a new baby boom following a rush of marriages as the present enlarged teenage population moves into adulthood. The increase in the 20 to 34 age group will be greatest by the mid-sixties. Between 1962 and 1967 the annual number of marriages is expected to rise by some 30,000 to over 100,000.

Think of the increased demand for all industries, services and professions in this group alone!

The factors of a rapid expansion in population and steadily rising individual income make an explosive combination, especially when we remember that productivity is also growing fast. I am happy to say that our productivity per worker approximately doubles in each generation, despite shorter working hours and increased leisure. We can confidently expect this growth rate to increase in the 'sixties with the introduction of new skills, better techniques and the current influx of highoutput equipment.

But to me the most vital factor of all is the very substantial growth in personal income. Our gross national product in the past twenty years has risen 230 per cent. Putting it in more personal terms, the gross national product per head of population, measured in standard prices, increased from a little more than £400 to £614 in this twenty-year period—at a time when the population increased by 40 per cent. And this increased purchasing power is demonstrated by the ever-rising demand for consumer goods and services, which in turn has been a powerful stimulus to the growth of secondary and tertiary industries.

What does the average Australian do with his income? In 1958-59 he spent 83 per cent. of his income on consumption items, handed over 9 per cent. to our friends in the Taxation Department, and saved the balance of 8 per cent.

Of his total consumption spending, a fraction more than half went to the essentials—food, housing, clothing, gas or electricity bills, and fares.

The remaining 49 per cent. was spent at his own discretion on appliances, smoking, motor cars, drinking, foreign travel and a vast range of other consumer items, many of which you sell.

Now how is this significant to us? It means that the man on an average income can take care of his family's basic needs and still have half of his earnings to spend or save at his discretion.

This is the man, in the vast middle-income bracket, who is revolutionising the Australian market. Increased income allows a wider range of his wants to be satisfied and presents increased opportunities for all manufacturers and in the retail field. As real income rises, previously non-existent or unimportant forms of spending will assume greater significance as they come within reach of the public. These include cars, television, airconditioning, all forms of household appliances, interstate and overseas holiday travel—in our own industry we have seen it in photography, costmetics, men's toiletries, vitamins, a more acute regard for physical health and so on. But I want to emphasise that what has happened so far is only a small beginning—the real impact of this wonderful prosperity will truly make itself apparent in the 'sixties. And we in the pharmaceutical industry simply must be ready for this spending upsurge.

I need hardly dwell on the explosive post-war growth of Australia's manufacturing industries—especially in Melbourne, where a large proportion of this growth is concentrated and so very evident in areas like Dandenong and along the main highways. So it is enough to say our economy in fifteen years has undergone a period of transition: from dependence on agricultural and mineral exports to reliance on a balance of exports and local production. Current production is just about eight times greater in value than pre-war—and this does not reflect the full impact of total investment, which in the last two years reached record heights. International investment continues to flow in at a most encouraging rate. In one year alone nearly £100 million from overseas was invested in Australian industry.

This overseas interest and participation in our expansion is invaluable in my opinion. Among the benefits of capital inflow, the most important are: New products and processes leading to increased productivity; greater diversification of industry and increased ability to compete in export markets; direct availability of overseas research data; the addition to local savings and local resources; wider, improved technical knowledge and stronger management skill.

Although a number of locally-established pharmaceutical factories have operated for many years, our industry was a relatively slow starter in the post-war race. Until the early 'fifties we depended on imports to a large degree, particularly in ethical lines. But if slow in starting, we have more than made up the leeway in the last seven years. In that time no less than twenty new pharmaceutical factories have appeared—and this does not include the additions to several earlier-established companies.

But I hardly need mention this, for almost every second edition of "The Pharmacy Journal" includes details of a new company—a brand-new factory—or mergers and acquisitions in our industry. It is sufficient to say that most of the leading drug companies in the world either have plants in Australia or will erect them in the near future. I think you'll agree with me that this is a most desirable trend—not only because of the benefits to our country, but also because these local companies will certainly provide a giant stimulus to our whole industry.

Although we know there are 150 firms engaged in the manufacture of pharmacy products, unfortunately there are no published statistics available to demonstrate the total size of our industry. However, I was able to obtain some figures for a few leading product groups which will be of interest. At consumer price levels the total turnover two years ago for all proprietary medicines was £65 million; cosmetics and deodorants amounted to £11 million; for dentrifices the figure is estimated at £8½ million; hair preparations exceeded £6 million. So, in those five broad groups alone, turnover at the retail level is near £100 million.

I would say that most drug manufacturers in Australia are well aware of the population and income explosion that will happen in the 'sixties, and are already planning broad strategies to cater adequately for the demands this will create for more consumer goods. The outcome of these low-range plans will be varied. Some companies will merge, to provide a better balance between, say, proprietaries and ethicals. Others will diversify into toiletries, ethicals, proprietaries or the broad veterinary field. All this activity will produce a highly competitive situation, resulting in better and better products.

A constant flow of new commodities and reasonably stable prices. Certainly advertising pressure will intensify, particularly when we remember that television, a potent medium, will reach the majority of Australian homes by 1965. But I don't mean that advertising pressure will grow from sheer weight alone. Recent trends in the advertising agency world parallel these in our own industry. A great number of changes have taken place and more are expected. Larger agencies are affiliating with overseas companies and the smaller agencies are merging with one another. This activity will have one end—a better quality of advertising—because it will be based on more scientific techniques and deeper studies of the factors motivating people to buy.

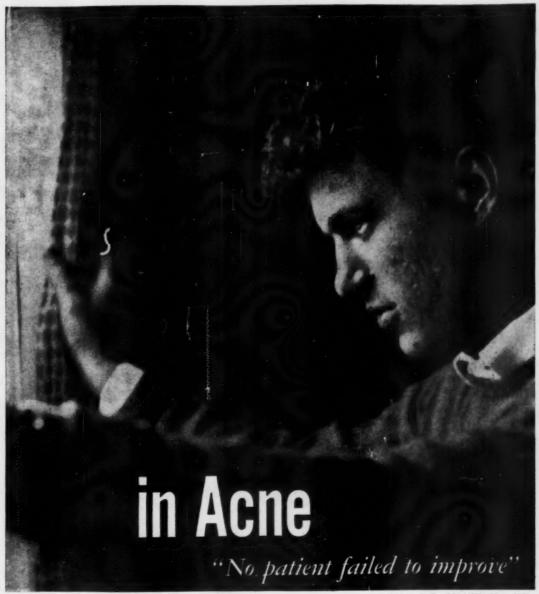
But changes aren't limited to just the advertised pharmacy products. In the ethical field we will see greater competition than has been the case to date. Part of this will come from an inevitable widening of the range of products included in the National Health Service, but I believe the tremendous investment in research currently being made overseas will be a far more important factor—because this will bring in train a host of significant new drugs, which in many cases will supersede other products at present well established. And I suggest that the combination of intense competition and increasing Government influence will result in stable prices for most ethicals.

These are some of the effects of growth and competition within the pharmaceutical field—but what pressures will come to bear from outside? To keep pace with the growth in our economy we should never forget that the average Australian in the 'sixties will be increasingly better educated,' improved in health and earning more. He will have more leisure, his standard of living will rise appreciably. And he will certainly be more sophisticated and discriminating. We can never lose sight of this fact, ladies and gentlemen.

And we cannot overlook the dramatic changes in retailing that are already evident, and which will continue throughout the 'sixties. Giant suburban shopping centres, like the one being built at Chadstone, will fundamentally affect people's shopping habits. Distance is no barrier now that the majority of Australian families own cars. And we all know what a bugbear parking can be in congested city and suburban streets. Supermarkets have appeared and will grow in numbers, size and importance. Discount houses, already an accepted fact in several overseas countries, are appearing in the appliance and furniture fields here and could extend in scope. Variety chains are expanding in a dozen different directions and we can expect to see private brands appear on their shelves. And throughout there is a growing overlap in the products these outlets sell.

I am happy that the pharmacy profession is alive to these developments and is already taking active steps to keep ahead. Pharmacy is progressive throughout Australia—bright, modern shops full of eye appeal—a sound approach to publicising the benefits and services available from the chemist—and there is, I believe, a genuine desire to go still further. How can this desire be translated into a positive course of action?

I know the majority of chemists constantly appraise their business premises, looking for ways to modernise and improve. And, as mentioned earlier, the results are quite evident, for a number of Australia pharmacies



1. Hodges, F. T.: GP, 14:86, Nov., 1956.

So often "teen-aged" and "troubled" seem to go together. One frequent reason is that, at this most self-conscious of all ages, acne occurs to sear the personality as well as the face. Acne does, however, yield to therapeutic measures. No matter what the treatment, absolute cleanliness is a must. Systematic washing with pHisoHex rids the affected area of practically all bacteria. Used consistently, the element of infection in acne vulgaris soon disappears, the skin clears more rapidly and flare-ups are minimised.

So when called upon to counter-prescribe for this distressing "teen-age" complaint—recommend pHisoHex. Convenient 5 fl. oz. unbreakable plastic squeeze bottles cost 90/- per doz. list, less 10 per cent., to retail at 11/3 ea.

PHISOHEX
antibacterial detergent with 3% hexachlorophene

Winthrop Division of Sterling Pharmacouticals Pty. Limited SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

Be TV Wise...

...and pound (£££) proud!

Yes, you, too, will be pounds better off when you use the NYAL TOOTHPASTE PYLON to tie-in with national advertising, and in particular this well-known NYAL TOOTHPASTE TV "pitchman."

Winner of a bronze medallion at the recent Melbourne Film Producers' Festival, he is still running, jumping and stumbling his way through the NYAL TV programmes, winning the viewers' hearts and ringing up additional chemists only sales for NYAL TOOTHPASTE.



which

cleans

teeth

better



ASK YOUR NYAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR DETAILS!

are the equal of anything overseas. But there are broader aspects which may not be evaluated as readily.

I have always predicted some quite startling changes in consumer buying habits for the 'sixties and these must be appraised very carefully by the individual pharmacist. Perhaps these questions could be used to evaluate competitive factors:—

 What is likely to happen in my area? Will this shopping centre grow? Is it likely to be affected by such developments as shopping centres, supermarkets or larger variety chains? If so is this effect likely to be good—or bad?

2. Can I assist in the encouragement of local shopping, by working actively with my neighbours to promote the advantages of our suburban centre? What can we do to improve facilities—such as parking facilities, rest-rooms, local transport, babyminding, etc.?

3. Should I consider converting to a self-selection layout to take advantage of impulse buying?

4. Are my premises large enough to cope with future needs?

5. Does the range of products on my shelves truly reflect the real needs or desires of consumers in my area?

6. Are my assistants thoroughly trained? Do they aid me in creating a lasting and favourable impression with the public?

Am I providing sufficient services to customers?
 In total, what changes are necessary in my merchandising effort to make sure of the new business opportunities of the 1960's?

Now none of these are bright, new questions or concepts—but they are often ignored or only half-considered. And contemplation alone will not help. What is needed is a clear, objective analysis of all the factors impinging on your business—the physical aspects, competitive trends and the constant changes occurring in the public's habits, tastes and desires—and, once this analysis is complete, then decisions and action are necessary.

We drug manufacturers should, and can, help. For one thing, most manufacturers have access to broad information from statistical and consumer research data that could be interpreted and passed on to you through official chemist organisations. This is already done to some degree, but I believe it could be improved in major ways.

Many companies also have access to facts from overseas which could help. Certainly many pharmacists in other countries have already encountered the same broad changes that we foresee happening here in the next decade and I am sure you would welcome regular, objective summaries of this type of information.

But the industry's most important contribution will almost certainly be made in the area of sales promotion. That is the drug manufacturers' basic function in the world of pharmacy, and it is our responsibility to anticipate changes in buying habits and consumer tastes, so that a constant supply of new products and services, reflecting the public's real desires, can be available. Naturally these must be researched, tested and evaluated thoroughly before they reach you—and again this is our responsibility. So, too, is the creation of demand through skilful advertising and promotion. But you must provide the final link in the distribution chain by having these new products on your shelves in the right quantity and at the right time.

So, whenever a new product is presented to you, analyse its possibilities critically. Keep a completely open mind about new ideas. Examine its potential carefully, bearing in mind the constant changes taking place in consumer preferences and tastes. Appraise the weight of promotion the product will receive. And when you are convinced that a new product campaign is soundly

planned and will live up to the claims made for it, back it to the hilt and identify your shop with it in every way. By doing this you will always capitalise on the new, additional business available—and of equal importance, you will demonstrate in a tangible way to the public that pharmacy in general, and you in particular, are progressive and are constantly providing the service consumers nowadays demand.

Competition is intense nowadays and will certainly increase. And, in turn, this competitive decade highlights the vital need for improved management techniques. Some critics of free enterprise business activities claim that we are making a fetish of management, but I don't believe this for one minute. On the contrary, in my opinion, the current accent on the development of management abilities is already producing dividends for Australia and will be a very real factor in our nation's progress. But to be thoroughly effective the art and practice of management must be applied in all phases of our economy and particularly throughout the field of commerce.

In our special field of pharmacy, ladies and gentlemen, this all-important management aspect is a joint effort. The industry regards you as equal partners. We each have special skills, abilities and responsibilities that must be combined to give real benefits and services to the Australian public.

We all have this basic management capacity, but you will agree that the quality of management in pharmacy, like all other fields of endeavour, can be improved by further knowledge, training, self-discipline and experience. It has always been an important need, but in the competitive era ahead I submit that it will be of paramount value.

Tonight I have attempted to outline the effects on pharmacy of a growing population, rapidly increasing personal incomes, changes in shopping habits and consumer tastes. This is not something that will happen in the nebulous future—these changes have been evolving for some time and are already quickening. Many of us here tonight have personally experienced the impact of these changes. Certainly the majority have practical knowledge which will aid them in keeping abreast of these retailing trends. But what about the younger members of pharmacy—in particular the present students of the wonderful college who are now studying full-time, instead of the apprenticeship system of the past? How do we assist them to gain practical insight and training in the art of pharmacy management? This is perhaps the single greatest responsibility that the industry and you have nowadays, for these young people are the chemists of tomorrow. Many will enter the retail pharmacy field, but with the growth of our local industry there will be increasing opportunities for graduates in manufacturing, quality control, distribution and research. No matter where the student of today and tomorrow elect to work, they must have a well-developed understanding of management in pharmacy, in addition to their technical skills.

I am happy to say that the Council of your Society and other official organisations have long recognised the need for this essential adjunct to the education of pharmacists. It came sharply into focus during discussion last year between Mr. Eric Scott, Mr. Nigel Manning and my associates in the New York office of our parent organisation, Vick Chemical Company. At that time we jointly recognised the fundamental need for a series of lectures on merchandising, pharmacy administration and management, to give final-year students some practical guidance on this important subject.

This broad agreement was later supported fully by the Society's Council and local Vick management. As a result, a well-planned programme was developed, to commence in 1962, when the first group of students will enter their final year in this new college. For this year a series of four lectures will be given (this being the first), which will together cover all-important aspects of "scientific management and the retail pharmacy in an expanding economy." You already have the dates and special subjects for the next three addresses in September and October of this year, and I would like to emphasise that these have been designed primarily for the practising pharmacist.

During the winter months of 1961 a further lecture series will be arranged. These will further amplify the addresses given this year and will be of equal in-

terest to both graduates and students.
Following this, we will come to the full lecture series in 1962 and following years, when twenty-six lectures will be given to final-year students and any practising pharmacists who wish to attend. At that time the lectures will each cover specific subjects and will be delivered by a series of experts and guest lecturers. And let me emphasise that your Council is aiming to make these lectures the best possible blend of theory and practice, so that they will help all those attending to obtain a practical understanding of pharmaceutical merchandising administration.

To illustrate the practical nature of these lectures, I would like to outline the subjects to be covered. They will be divided into four broad groups:-

. The Retail Chemist Store.

· Display, · Advertising.

· Distribution.

In the first group lecturers will discuss in detail such

Retailing trends and selection of a store site,

Store design and layout,

Store lighting,

Organisation of the store, Stock control and sales records, Techniques in development of store traffic,

Selling techniques.

The need for employee training,

Creating and maintaining public goodwill.

Lectures on display will cover:

Interior and exterior display techniques, Joint promotions with manufacturers,

Seasonal promotions and display.

The advertising lectures will embrace:-

Basic advertising principles, What advertising can do for the chemist, The part played by newspapers and magazines, The role of television and radio in advertising.

Under the heading of distribution, these subjects will be dealt with:-

Manufacturers' distribution policies,

Pricing and discount policies,

The part wholesalers play in distribution,
The responsibility of retail pharmacy in distribution.
How many of us here tonight will find it difficult to attend these lectures, which will largely be given during the day? With this in mind, and because the Council is sure that graduates will be interested, each year several specialists will be invited to present evening addresses on subjects such as:

The Store: Should this be off the hook or custom

built?

The Proprietor: Long and short-term professional outlook.

Your Stock: Know what you have to sell. The Display: Displaying 5000 products. The Staff: Is it a liability or an asset? The Organisation: Systems for chemists.

Throughout daytime and evening lectures the emphasis will be on the practise of pharmacy and theory will be introduced only where definition of principles is required

Leading architects-down-to-earth practical menwill talk about store design and demonstrate ways of getting the best possible value from a limited budget. They will illustrate how to go about designing the store and will demonstrate proven techniques in using the store to create the right professional air in a practical way-keeping in mind the obvious need to plan store layout that is both functional and aesthetically appealing.

Experts on store lighting will show how lighting can be used to emphasise the store's most attractive features -how, for example, it can be used to create a warm appearance in winter and cool one in hot weather. And

again limited cost will be kept very much in mind.

Practising pharmacists will outline from their own experience the best ways to organise the store, control stock, operate sales records as buying guides.

Men of eminence in the display field will discuss the advantages and pitfalls of joint promotions, highlight the value of seasonal promotions and displays and will demonstrate display techniques.

The need for intensive staff training will be given special emphasis in talks by specialists in personnel

selection and motivation.

Representatives from leading advertising agencies will show how well-planned advertising campaigns will help retail pharmacists—with particular reference to the best ways of linking the retail pharmacy with advertising to produce extra sales.

Finally, representatives from a wide cross-section of the drug industry will provide the broad commercial picture by explaining factors affecting pricing, dis-counts, distribution and seasonal buying. The role of the wholesaler will be outlined and all of this will illustrate the important part the retail chemist plays in the entire distribution picture.

I commend this lectures series to you, ladies and gentlemen, not because my company is endowing a sum to cover their cost, but because I genuinely believe the lectures will be of significant practical value in aiding pharmacy to maintain its rightful place in the prosperous, challenging years ahead.

I thank you for your interest.

MEDICINE AND THE LAW

Powers of Disciplinary Tribunals

The departmental committee set up at the beginning of this year, under the chairmanship of Viscount Simonds, to consider the powers of subpoena of disciplinary tribunals, with special reference to evidence obtained by police officers in criminal investigations, has now reported. Its main recommendations are:

1. Where a disciplinary tribunal has been constituted by statute it should not lack the powers necessary to carry out the duties imposed on it, and among such powers should be the power to secure the issue of writs of subpoena.

Writs of subpoena should be issuable to secure the production before such tribunals, subject to proper exceptions, of evidence obtained by police officers, whether in criminal investigation or

otherwise.

3. Disciplinary tribunals should have at their disposal legal advice not only for assistance in the conduct of their hearings generally, but for their guidance in ruling on the admissibility of evidence and on claims of privilege.

The committee was throughout guided by the principle that in the administration of justice the court or tribunal should have before it all the relevant evidence. "Justice cannot be done, nor be seen to be done, if relevant evidence is withheld and is known to be withheld and there is no power to compel it to be given."—
"The Lancet," 28/5/60.

NEW SIGMA PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

ITEM No. 629 POLYMYXIN EAR DROPS

to avoid contamination.

PRICE TO CHEMIST. 34/- asch
RETURN FROM GOVERNMENT, £1/14/9

ITEM No. 629

POLYMYXIN EYE DROPS

5 ml. In a plastic dropper bottle
to avoid contamination.
PRICE TO CHEMIST, 18/- cach
RETURN FROM GOVERNMENT, 21/6/9

ITEM No. 388 HYDROCORTISONE WITH NEOMYCIN EYE OINTMENT 60 grain. In a collapsible tube applicator nozzle.

PRICE TO CHEMIST, 20/- each RETURN FROM GOVERNMENT, £1/9/5



SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED Makers of fine pharmecs MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

THYAL

A solution of a bacteriostatic agent (mercurithio-salicylate), 1 3/32 gr. per fluid ounce in a volatile ether-alcohol base.

H Y A L

for ACNE VULGARIS

Sebum, in the duct orifices, impregnated with Thyal, remains bacteriostatic and bactericidal for days—owing to Thyal's persistent activity. With regular use reinfection is prevented, and as this is the main reason for the persistence of acne, the condition is often abolished.

Thyal is not intended for other types of acne not characterised by follicular plugging.

IDHAI

Method of Using THYAL

Apply Thyal morning and night. Well saturated cotton wool swabs are used and any area where there is a discharge of free pus must be cleaned first and the swab discarded immediately. Pustules with yellow heads may be opened with a sterile needle, but only light pressure must be applied to express the pus. Pustules so opened do not leave visible scars, while those which are unopened often do.

Severe cases respond within three months, improvement being seen within a few weeks. Mild cases respond quickly and should be cured within one month. All factors tending to produce a hypersecretion of sebum should be investigated and controlled, as it is important to retain the sebaceous plug which is impregnated with the bactericidal agent. Treatment should be continued for at least one month after the acne is cured.

Instruction slips are available in pads, perforated so that the product name does not appear. Pads are obtainable through D.H.A. representatives or State offices.

PRECAUTION! As with all mercurial preparations, there is the possibility of irritation or even dematitis, especially in certain individuals. Should irritation occur the use of Thyal should be discontinued.

Available in bottles of 4 fluid ounces

SAPODERM

in large 5 ounce cakes

the "Chemist Only" Soap

Recommend a "5 minute Sapoderm lather" as an antiseptic bacterial control adjuvant in

acne, furunculosis, cradle-cap, impetigo, dandruff and in all skin infections
. . . and as an all-day deodorant—after lathering axillary regions.

SAPODERM (D·H·A) means:

satisfaction and bigger soap profits

to you

service and value

to your customer



Some Aspects of Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain

A Report by R. E. Thomas, M.Sc., M.P.S. (H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar).

Introduction

As a result of a successful application for the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship I was enabled during 1959 to visit Great Britain and work there for a year in the School of Pharmacy at the Chelsea College of Science and Technology. At Chelsea I engaged upon research in the field of synthetic analgesics under the direction of Dr. A. H. Beckett (now Principal of the School). I was also appointed to the position of visiting teacher, and in this capacity acted as demonstrator in Practical Pharmaceutical Chemistry. It was further made possible, due to the kindness of Dr. Beckett and his staff, for me to obtain insight into the teaching of Pharmacy in other departments in which I was not directly involved as teacher. During the course of the year I also attended a number of lectures and symposia (including those of the Pharmaceutical Conference) relating to both theoretical and practical aspects of pharmacy.

In the following report are described some of my impressions of pharmaceutical education in Great Britain. I have attempted to relate the discussion as much as possible to the conditions and needs of pharmacy in Australia as I see it.

Future Trends in Pharmacy

Up until 1960 the teaching of pharmacy in Australia was based on pre-war conceptions. Admittedly the material presented in these courses was vastly different from that taught before the war, but the format of the courses remained virtually unchanged. So much so that it was becoming almost impossible to give a modern and comprehensive approach to the subject. To overcome this, Australia is now beginning to provide full time courses of study in pharmacy similar to those available in most overseas countries.

It is important, however, that the new courses now being introduced should be designed with the needs and opportunities of the future well in mind. It was for this reason that I was interested to enquire when in Britain about such current and future trends in pharmacy. There is no doubt that pharmacy in the English-speaking countries has never realised its full potentialities. There are historical reasons for this, arising out of the rivalries that once split the medical professions in Britain. On the Continent of Europe, pharmacy and medicine have always been considered as complementary disciplines, and have been taught as such in the universities for several centuries. As a result the profession of pharmacy embraces not only retail pharmacy but also many of the specialised fields, which have as their basis a knowledge of drug chemistry—fields such as food and drug analysis, manufacturing pharmacy, and forensic chemistry to quote a few examples. I am not implying by this that it is obligatory to be a pharmacist to enter these fields, but rather that a comprehensive training in pharmacy provides a good—possibly the best foundation—upon which to base such specialisations.

The important thing is that it is possible by providing a properly designed course based on scientific principles to widen the scope of pharmacy in all its

aspects (retail and otherwise), and to further strengthen the profession through alliance with the more specialised fields mentioned above. This is the opinion of all the English educators with whom I had the opportunity to discuss this matter. I must add, however, that I found opinion quite divided on the extent to which the scope of pharmacy is expected to widen. This is because many consider that past prejudices will prevail at least into the foreseeable future. Even so, the opportunities are there, and this point was emphasised by Sir Hugh Linstead, the President of the Nineteenth Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences, held at Zurich in September, 1959. A summary of the presidential address was published in "Chemist and Druggist" (12/9/59) and reprinted by the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" (30/12/59). Sir Hugh pointed out, by way of example, that in most of the large hospitals in Paris it was the Chief Pharmacist who carried out or supervised pathological examinations involving biochemical and bacteriological processes, and that the courses of training in the pharmacy schools were designed with such needs in mind. Furthermore, facilities were also available for post-graduate specialisation in such fields. Sir Hugh then referred to other fields that were associated with pharmacy, and pointed to the great responsibility held by those who designed pharmacy courses, since it was they who decided which fields were to be emphasised in the course and which fields were to be abandoned to other professions.

In Australia the establishment of the petroleum and coal tar by-product industries has laid the basis upon which a fine chemical industry can be built. This in turn will further stimulate the already increasing volume of pharmaceutical manufacturing done in this country, and the time should not be long before Australia becomes virtually self sufficient in both of these fields. In all these developments the pharmacist as the authority on drugs has a role to play. The demands of industry and commerce for specialised information relating to the properties of drugs and pharmaceuticals is going to increase, and it is my opinion that the pharmacy profession in general and the pharmacy schools in particular are best suited (although not necessarily, at the moment, best qualified) to provide this service. Furthermore, industry will require specialists in situ, and hence it is essential that post-graduate training be also offered by the schools of pharmacy. Otherwise, it will fall the task of some other profession to assume the responsibility as the final authority on drugs and pharmaceuticals. It is now no longer possible for pharmacy to survive as a profession and still continue to confine itself solely to retail practice. This does not mean that the educationists are intending to ignore retail pharmacy. In point of fact the new courses will allow for the fuller development of all phases of pharmaceutical practice.

To provide the best training for retail practice and to place pharmacy in a position where it can best meet the demands of the future it seems to me that the following are essential:—

 That students be given a fundamental training to degree level in both theoretical and applied pharmacy.

That there should be opportunity for post-graduate studies.

3. That a vigorous research programme should be undertaken by the school. It is universally accepted by educationists in every field that this is necessary to properly maintain teaching at a level as indicated above, as well as to attract staff of high calibre and to gain status and respect amongst other professions.

Academic Training

Each year some 700 to 800 pharmacists who are products of British pharmacy schools are registered to practise as pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain. This number is further increased by pharmacists coming to Britain from overseas. To become registered, students must first complete the requirements for either a degree in pharmacy or for the Society's Diploma. This is then followed by a year's practical training in retail, hospital or manufacturing pharmacy. Students who have completed this year and have passed the Forensic Pharmacy Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society may, on attaining the age of 21 years, register as a pharmaceutical chemist.

A variety of courses are available in Britain for the training of pharmacists. These include:—

- The Pass degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. This
 degree is offered by some schools and, depending
 upon the school, consists of a course of either two
 or three years' duration.
- 2. The Honours degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy. This
- is a three-year course.

 3. The Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma. This is a two-year course which is now being replaced by a three-year course.
- three-year course.

 4. A Diploma of Technology in Pharmacy is being considered and, if instituted, will probably be of four years' duration, one of these years being spent in practical training outside the college.

Before going on to consider these courses in detail, some further clarification is necessary in order to relate the above courses to Australian conditions. The duration of the courses as indicated above refers to the number of years spent in studying actual pharmaceuticular subjects. Thus the three-year degree course instituted this year at Sydney would by English standards be classified as a two-year course, since the first year is devoted to the study of general science subjects. It should be noted that, because of the longer and more specialised nature of English secondary education, the student enters the university or college at a level roughly equivalent to that attained by an Australian student at the end of his first year at the university. It is assumed here that the student has in fact specialised in science subjects whilst at school. If this is not the case then a special examination known as the Intermediate must be passed before entering the courses as listed above.

The Degree in Pharmacy.

In Australian universities Bachelor degrees can be taken at two levels—pass and honours. To take an honours degree involves an additional year's study after reaching the pass level, and the emphasis during this year centres on research. This system still exists in some English universities (Manchester is an example), but the tendency has been to do away with the pass level and offer honours degrees only, in which the additional year is spent, not on research, but on further didactical training. This was done in an attempt to cope with the ever-increasing volume of scientific theory. At Chelsea the degree in pharmacy offered is the Honours Degree of the University of London. No pass degree as we know it is available.

The London degree is of three years' duration (i.e., four years by our standard), and is divided into Part I

and Part II. Part I extends over two years and includes the subjects of pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacognosy and pharmacology. Part II extends over one year, and the student studies any two of the subjects taken in Part I.

Pharmaceutics.

The syllabus for Part I includes the history of pharmacy, posology, compounding, preparation and stability of pharmaceuticals, forensic pharmacy and a fundamental consideration of microbiology and its application to asepsis, immunology and antibiotic preparation. Considerable importance is placed on emphasising the physicochemical principles which underlie most pharmaceutical operations. This approach to pharmaceutical problems is a relatively new one, but is one which is proving both interesting and fruitful. It has succeeded in placing pharmaceutics on a soundly scientific basis. In Part II pharmaceutics, the theoretical sections discussed in Part I are considered in far more detail. Particular emphasis is also placed on modern developments in pharmacy, especially the problems of formulation and process development.

It is considered, and I am in full agreement with this, that the student's practical training should be such that he is able, on first entering a dispensary, to pick up the routine within a matter of a few weeks. For this reason heavy emphasis is placed on routine dispensing during the first two years, to the detriment of the investigational approach to pharmaceutics. This deficiency is made up by those students who take pharmaceutics as one of their Part II subjects. The practical work in Part II pharmaceutics is outstanding. An excellent series of experiments has been designed in which the students consider fully the problems of tablet making, release of medicaments from pharmaceutical preparations, stability of formulated products, the rheological properties of liquids, suspensions and gels—to mention just a few examples.

The new courses now being introduced in Australia will comprise only the equivalent of two years' instruction in pharmaceutical subjects. It is most important that sufficient time be allocated to train the students as proficient dispensers, and yet it would seem to me a great pity if some of the investigational techniques as taught in the final year at Chelsea are not included in these courses. This work must be immensely satisfying (it has not been my privilege to do any) and, because of its great applicability to developmental pharmacy, would give the retail pharmacist greater confidence in handling proprietary products. It goes without saying that such work should feature prominently in any post-graduate course designed to fit the student for industrial pharmacy.

Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

The syllabus for Part I includes a fundamental consideration of physical, organic and inorganic chemistry and the principles underlying qualitative and quantitative analysis, including methods for detection of impurity. Upon this theoretical basis is studied the chemistry of pharmaceutically important elements and compounds. In Part II the study is continued of compounds not discussed in Part I, and the theoretical considerations which were introduced in Part I are further discussed and extended. Particular emphasis is given to modern theories and techniques, and especially to those of physical chemistry and its application to structure determinations and analysis. A study of reaction mechanisms is made, particularly from the point of view of application to the preparation and stability of pharmaceuticals. Finally, the course includes a fundamental study of chemical pharmacology, in which the effects of variation in structure (including stereochemistry) upon biological action are considered.

Practical pharmaceutical chemistry for Part I consists almost entirely of quantitative and qualitative analysis. Apart from the preparation of derivatives for identification no preparative organic chemistry is included in this section. Part II practical work includes advanced pharmaceutical analysis, with a heavy emphasis on instrumental analysis. Exercises are included which involve broadly all aspects of pharmaceutical chemistry and which call for considerable initiative on the part of the student. The purification and separation of organic compounds as well as the carrying out of organic syntheses involving several stages also form part of the course.

I have already pointed out that the Part I course of the London degree corresponds roughly to the standard which I understand most of the new courses in Australia will attain. However, the London degree is meant to be considered in its entirety, and for this reason it would be incorrect to use Part I of this course as a model for Australia. There are many aspects of the Part II syllabus which are essential and which should be included in our courses. Judicious pruning of Part I course will therefore be necessary in order to accommodate this extra material. As far as practical chemistry is concerned this should not prove too difficult if I am correct in believing that part of the analytical work carried out in Part I of the London degree could be deleted without any great loss.

Pharmacognosy.

The Part I course consists of a very comprehensive treatment of classical pharmacognosy. In addition, a study is made of plant protection and plant physiology, especially in relation to the production of pharmaceutically important substances. The course also includes the study of surgical dressings, filtering agents and lower organisms of pharmaceutical importance. In Part II there is an extension of the above topics, with emphasis on the more modern aspects of the subject—particularly on techniques of evaluation and on methods of improving drug quality. Also included is an interesting study of the cultural background of pharmacognosy, including its origins in folk lore and in ancient herbals.

The practical courses in pharmacognosy generally illustrate the theoretical sections, and consist principally of the systematic study of crude drugs based on macro and micro examinations and chemical testing. Some work is also done on the methods of extraction, isolation and identification of active plant constituents.

The course as offered for the London degree is a very complete one, and would have to be modified quite considerably before it could be fitted into the proposed new courses in Australia. No one will deny the great service done for society by the pharmacognosists in doing away with the gross and systematic adulteration of drugs, which was a little over a century ago a universal practice. However, there are many who think that pharmacognosy should now form only a minor section of the pharmacy syllabus. The difficulty is to define the boundaries of the subject. The emphasis in the study of natural products is now mainly chemical, and the question that must be decided is whether it is best to teach these chemical aspects in association with the classical botanical pharmacognosy or whether to include them under the subject of pharmaceutical chemistry. The best solution would be, I think, a compromise, and this would require careful co-ordination to ensure that the important subject of plant chemistry did not lose significance through being disjointed and fragmented. The availability of suitable specialised staff will probably be, however, a decisive factor in deciding the answer to this question in Australia.

Pharmacology.

The Part I syllabus for this subject includes physiology and some biochemistry, in addition to systematic

pharmacology. The principles of biological standardisation are also considered. The Part II course consists of a more detailed study of systematic pharmacology, with greater consideration being given to choical aspects and to theoretical structure-activity relationships. The bioassay is also reconsidered in greater detail.

Practical pharmacology presents certain difficulties, in as much as it is not easy to provide simple practical exercises. For this reason many Australian schools may find themseves forced to omit practical pharmacology during the first years of their new courses until such time as the necessary staff and facilities can be obtained. The importance of this training should not however be overlooked, since it will provide the pharmacists with a basis (difficult to obtain elsewhere) for understanding the problems and ambiguities of drug development, so that he can intelligently follow current developments and discuss these authoritatively with the medical profession. Practical pharmacology for pharmacy students will be an entirely new innovation in Australia, and for this reason I have included below the full syllabus for this subject, as taken from the Regulations of the University of London.

Animal Experiments.—Experiments on the frog muscle-nerve preparation which illustrate the physiological properties of muscle and nerve. Properties of the cardiac muscle as shown by the frog heart, and perfused mammalian heart. Properties of smooth muscle as demonstrated by the isolated intestine and uterus. Suitable experiments to demonstrate the more important pharmacological action of drugs on these structures and tissues. Simple experiments in quantitative pharmacology.

Elements of Chemical Physiology and Histology as they apply to drug action.—Properties of carbohydrates, projectly and proteins in food and in animal tissues. Experiments to illustrate the action and properties of enzymes and their modification by drugs. Qualitative and quantitative experiments on digestive juices and on urine.

Coagulation, spectroscopic examination, estimation of blood sugar and haemoglobin, red and white cell counts, blood grouping. The action of drugs on blood and its elements.

Recognition and description of microscopic preparations of the more important tissues.

It has already been pointed out that the syllabus for pharmacology also includes physiology and biochemistry. There is a case for considering these subjects together rather than separately, since this method eliminates otherwise unavoidable overlap. At Sydney it is proposed not to study pharmacology until the final year, by which time the student will have already studied physiology, biochemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry. The biochemical and physiological basis of pharmacology will have thus been prepared before students commence the study of systematic pharmacology. In addition much of the chemistry therapeutic agents will also have been studied, and this to me seems a decided advantage.

The Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma.

The diploma course consists at present of a two-year period of training, in which the subjects pharmaceutics, pharmaceutical chemistry, pharmacology and pharmacognosy are studied. The syllabus for this course is equivalent to Part I of the London degree, and will not be further discussed. This course is now being replaced by a three-year course equal in length to the degree, but differing in the fact that it will be more general and somewhat less intensive.

(to be continued)

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES FOR HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

A symposium held by the Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group

The Symposium was held in the ICI theatrette, Sydney, on June 22. Some 35 members and visitors listened with interest to the panel of three speakers, afterwards contributing questions and to the discussion which followed. The panel consisted of Professor S. E. Wright, the Pharmacy School, Sydney; Mr. W. R. Mackay, Royal Melbourne Hospital; Dr. J. R. McCaffrey, Medical Superintendent of the Royal Newcastle Hospital. The Chairman was Professor S. P. Hatfield, Professor of Hospital Administration of the University of New South Wales.

After a few introductory remarks Professor Hatfield introduced the first speaker, Professor S. E. Wright.

Professor Wright spoke for about 15 minutes from the point of view of the provision of organised post-graduate studies by the Pharmacy School. He suggested that the all-important deficiency in the ability of the hospital pharmacist to cope with present-day practice was his deficient training in the basic sciences. This defect is not, of course, peculiar to the hospital pharmacist, but is, by circumstances, perhaps brought into more prominence in his case. Professor Wright then outlined the curriculum of the new pharmacy course, which came into operation at the beginning of this year. He confessed that he found himself unable to propose a post-graduate course which was practicable under existing conditions and which, at the same time, would come anywhere near filling the gap between the old training course and the new. On the other hand, he felt that hospital pharmacists should not accept this situation passively, but should themselves endeavour to increase their knowledge of modern pharmaceutical practice, either individually or as a group. He and his staff at the Pharmacy School would always be only too willing to give what help and guidance they could.

Professor Wright was followed by Mr. Mackay who discussed the subject for 15 minutes from the point of view of a practising hospital pharmacist. He found himself in agreement with Professor Wright that pharmacists had been inadequately trained in the basic sciences. They entered hospital pharmacy quite unable to use either laboratory or manufacturing equipment to any practical end or to solve pharmaceutical problems by improvisation. The Melbourne Hospital had tried to introduce a measure of post-graduate instruction, but he knew it did not go far enough, and he looked to the accredited teaching institutions for help even whilst recognising the great practical difficulties.

Mr. Mackay stressed that hospital pharmacy practice offered many opportunities to the pharmacist to exercise his professional skill and knowledge, if they would look for them and could take advantage of them. He stressed the value of studying a variety of the technical journals available, and reminded the audience that undergraduate training in any discipline is essentially only the basic preparation necessary before the graduate could begin to learn the real job.

Dr. McCaffrey followed Mr. Mackay. He said that his approach to the job of hospital administration was essentially the approach of a businessman. If the purpose of a hospital was the treatment and care of the sick, then these purposes would best be achieved by the efficient and co-ordinated use of the services of the many people who laboured towards that end. In the

Royal Newcastle Hospital they had endeavoured first to define the services which went to make up the hospital and to co-ordinate them into the most efficient units possible. This meant that nurses were responsible only for nursing and not for sterilising forceps or for getting medicines into the ward, domestic staff looked after the domestic services, and so on. The Pharmacy Department took full responsibility for the pharmaceutical services throughout the hospital. Streamlining took place as far as possible, for this was essential to efficiency. On the other hand, the possibility of a too rigid pattern was always borne in mind and guarded against by regular and frequent conferences between "unit" heads. The welfare of the patient was the criterion by which everything was judged.

Dr. McCaffrey showed how this approach made procurement of drugs just as much subject to organised management as the distribution of these drugs throughout the hospital. He worked on the principle that the manufacturer of drug preparations should, in the main, be able to supply a hospital more efficiently and more economically with standardised packings than could the Pharmacy Department. Preparing, manufacturing or packing in the dispensary was done only if unavoidable, that is to say, in such cases as the filling of prescriptions which called for compounding or where no manufacturer could meet the hospital requirements. This approach obviously tended to make the Chief Pharmacist into an efficient store manager rather than a manipulator of drugs. None the less, he would welcome on to his staff pharmacists with higher training. He agreed with Mr. Mackay that there would always be ample opportunity for the highly-trained pharmacist to use his skill to real purpose. He mentioned two avenues which came to mind immediately. To his mind the logical person to have in charge of the hospital sterilising service would be a pharmacist, but his training would have to be good enough to allow him to undertake this responsibility. In other words, he must have a basic grounding in microbiology. The pharmacist could know a lot more about the properties of drugs and their real therapeutic value, such knowledge must add considerably to the efficient utilisation of those drugs to the benefit of both the patient and hospital.

Numerous questions and much animated discussion followed. Space does not permit a full report, but the following are selected only as examples.

Mr. Lynch, of Lewisham Hospital, asked if there was much point in better training and higher qualifications for hospital pharmacists if hospital administrators gave them no opportunity to exercise their knowledge and skill

Dr. McCaffrey said he sympathised with Mr. Lynch, but felt that complaints of this nature, regardless of how well the evidence supported them, had always been and, no doubt, always would be made by every enthusiastic head of a department. He thought it not entirely a bad thing that this should be so; it certainly was no argument against qualifications.

Miss Sweeney, of Rachel Forster Hospital, asked, "If the future hospital pharmacist was to be specially trained as a hospital pharmacist, what incentive would persuade a student into training for hospital pharmacy in the first place?"



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Dr. McCaffrey answered that, presumably, interest, salary and status must be the incentives. He knew this answer was trite, but it must still remain. He thought perhaps there was nothing so ridiculous as the current arrangement whereby a Chief Pharmacist's salary depended on how many assistant pharmacists he had under him. Surely the more efficient a man was the fewer assistants he needed and the higher salary he warranted.

The question was asked why, under the new training curriculum, the fourth year's practical training could not take place in the Hospital Pharmacy Department.

Professor Wright said he himself did not understand the restriction to retail pharmacies, and he thought hospital pharmacists should, as a body, seek an amendment to the Act. Practical training in a Hospital Pharmacy Department was acceptable in Great Britain, Victoria and Queensland, so that precedent was already there.

Discussions covered many aspects of pharmacy, past, present and future; the possible invidious comparison which might be drawn between pharmacists with the old qualifications and pharmacists with the new; the value of a pharmacist as an adviser on modern drugs

and modern therapeutics to the medical practitioner; the shortcomings of hospital management in their recognition of the pharmacist's role in the hospital; the ways and means open to an individual pharmacist to bring and keep himself up to date in modern pharmaceutical practice; manufacturing in hospital pharmacy departments and quality control of the products so manufactured, etc.

factured, etc.

After summing up the many aspects of the subject discussed, the Chairman said that whilst no positive programme had come out of the evening's proceedings, he was sure the Symposium had fulfilled a worthwhile purpose. It had given everyone present an opportunity to hear other people's thoughts and opinions, to clarify their own thoughts and, above all, to highlight the potential importance of the hospital pharmacist and the importance to him of post-graduate studies in developing that potential. He hoped the interest so stimulated would not be allowed to lapse.

The Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group wish to acknowledge financial and other assistance from

The Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group wish to acknowledge financial and other assistance from ICIANZ, Merck, Sharpe and Dohme, Andrews Laboratories, B.W. & Co. and the Upjohn Company, making

this Symposium possible.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING IN CHILDREN AN INTERESTING SURVEY

Some very interesting statistics and observations are contained in a report of an address by Dr. W. G. Grigor, M.R.A.C.P., published in the "Medical Journal of Australia," July 30, 1960. The doctor opens his address by stating that one of the penalties paid for the many advantages conferred by civilisation is the vastly increased hazard of the accidental ingestion of substances actually or potentially poisonous.

His survey deals with approximately 500 children admitted to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, Sydney. All were suspected to have accidentally ingested poison. The period covered 14 years, from 1944 to 1958. Below is an analysis showing a number of cases from various groups of poison:—

	_					Number	Number
Substar	ice					Cases	Deaths.
Petroleum	pro	duc	ts	(ma	inly		
kerosene						130 (26%)	0
Turpentine						26 (5%)	0
Lead						74 (15%)	7
Edible med	icine	s. c	omn		st:		
Barbitura						29	_
Sulphona	mide	5				20	_
Belladonn			oids			19	_
Aspirin						14	-
Digitalis						9	1
Laxatives						7	1
Ferrous sa						4	2
Insecticides	and	he	rbici	des		34 (5%)	1
Other:							
Phosphore	15						1
Caustic so						400.00	1
Eucresol						-	1
Strychnin	e and	lar	senie	tab	lets	-	1

Special note is made that petroleum products and turpentine were the commonest group and next were the group described as ::Edible medicines," of which the Barbiturates took 29 per cent. Fortunately, the mortality rate was low, being approximately 3 per cent., and, if lead poisoning is excluded, the mortality rate becomes less than 2 per cent.

Dr. Grigor makes special reference to poisoning of aspirin. In the United States and United Kingdom, aspirin ranks very high in poisoning statistics.

Of the 500 children in this survey, only 14 were reported as suffering from Salicylism. Special mention is given to this substance, as all of the 14 children had been seriously ill on their admission to hospital, but none died. Although the author points out that the numbers of children involved in the survey were insufficient to justify any conclusions, it was noticeable self medication by parents and occasionally by physicians accounted for more than a few of the cases. Only one child in the series had ingested one of the organic phosphatic insecticides, but, said Dr. Grigor, "One may anticipate further cases in the future if the examples set by the United States and Great Britain are followed."

The doctor concludes with the suggestion that the establishment of a Poison Information Centre in Sydney is considered, on the evidence presented, to be a worth-while and necessary step.

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Is the Retailer always right?

Why is it that so many retailers look upon their suppliers as being difficult to deal with? . . . A problem of human psychology.

By Phil Glanzer

One wonders if the state of mind referred to above was engendered in the first place by the readiness with which many retailers of goods shelve, and continue to shelve, all the blame on to the suppliers for faulty goods or delayed deliveries when shoppers complained to them of one or the other of these shortcomings? Suppliers Not Ogres

Such an attitude of mind in a retailer anxious to keep the goodwill of a disgruntled customer is just a phase of human nature which is common to us all, and there is no doubt that it serves its purpose quite well without doing much harm to anybody—except the poor manufacturer or wholesaler. And the good (or bad) old custom survives, if my own ears and understanding are not playing me false.

But, seriously, it is a different thing altogether when retailers harbour the thought that their suppliers are the ogres their imaginations seem to conjure up. Personally, I have found manufacturers, as a class, quite likeable people, and, if they do stick up for their rights now and again, who can blame them?

Let a margin of profit be reduced, or a small con-cession taken away, and our retailer is up in arms, calling on High Heaven to witness his discomfiture and to rain its displeasure on the offenders.

One of the most prolific causes of a retailer's "hymn of hate" is, I find, when he has outstayed his days of grace for that extra discount, and receives his receipt with a debit note for the amount, owing to his having "tried it on" by deducting the extra discount when making out his cheque. Then we hear a few things regarding high-handed methods which are sometimes barely printable

On the Other Foot And what a heaven-sent opportunity there is to "let off steam" when a careless member of the manufacturer's (or wholesaler's) staff sends the wrong quality, or colour, or size, or quantity, or whatever it may be.

or size, or quantity, or whatever it may be.

Very annoying, no doubt, but not quite so annoying as when a curtly-worded demand for the payment of an overdue account follows a series of requests couched in more moderate terms. With one thing and another, the harassed retailer is led a regular dog's life—and the only person to blame is the black-hearted supplier!

But supposing one of the retailer's own customers was but supposing one of the retailer's own customers was to attempt to steal points on allowances or run up a big bill—what is the position then? Are we to suppose that the shopkeeper, out of the goodness of his heart, would be willing to let the matter go by default? As the late Bernard Shaw might have said, "Not VERY likely!"

It is not my intention to deal with hypothetical cases, but rether to recipion to the province of the control of

but rather to review the position as I see it. There was but rather to review the position as I see it. There was a time, I readily admit, when the retailer was more or less in the manufacturer's pocket, and when that worthy was in the position to say, "You've got to stock and sell my goods owing to the demand I have created for them by my advertising."

But this attitude was speedily countered by "substitution"—and who shall say that in such circumstances those retailers who practised it were wanting in principle?

principle?

But times have changed. Today, even the big com-bines are faced by keener competition, with the result that they would soon feel the united weight of retailers' displeasure were they to attempt any forcing methods. The spirit of co-operation which is growing in individual groups of some retail trades is in itself sufficient protection against coercion from suppliers.

The Battering Ram Today, the wise manufacturer realises his dependency upon the co-operation of the retailer and, far from attempting to use coercive methods, he makes it his business to work in as close harmony with his retailers

as he possibly can.

At least, his intentions are all to the good and, if they are not carried out in practice, then his methods are at fault, and his contact with the distributor suffers in consequence. But it must be admitted in his defence that the retailer is not always altogether blameless, for he, on his part, is apt to view with suspicion the overtures of the manufacturer to make things mutually

easier.

The suggestions advanced by travellers, for example, to supply window-shows, press advertisement mats and cuts, motion picture slides, literature, cutouts, and other sales-aids, are too often looked upon with disfavour by their customers, who in many instances view such offers as being merely in the interests of the manufacturer, and not at all in their own. Indeed, it is not long since a shopkeeper remarked to me that such salesaids were only produced in order to save manufacturers. aids were only produced in order to save manufacturers a considerable amount on their own newspaper adver-

It never occurred to him that the offer is a gesture towards closer co-operation . . . a message to the public to buy specifically at HIS store. All he could think of was the "impudence" of suppliers in attempting to make

was the "impudence" of suppliers in attempting to make HIM an "unpaid advertising agent."

Nobody is deluded by the thought that the manufacturer is actuated by altruistic leanings when he distributes lavish quantities of free sales-aids, or advertises in the newspapers or by any other means, that his goods are procurable at So-and-So's store; but, on the other hand, it is absurd in the extreme to imagine that the acceptance of sales-aids by the retailer is a one-sided favour.

I am not, of course, referring to those not infrequent instances where the manufacturer says in effect, "It is our policy not to supply such-and-such sales-aids unless you order so many pounds worth of our goods." Such

cases must be taken on their merits. Raise the Retailer's Wrath

It may happen that an expensively-produced sales-aid, limited in number by the cost of production, is too high-priced in some instances to make it an economic transaction for the manufacturer to supply it to any but the biggest retailers of his goods in any particular

In that case, the smaller retailer, with his limited turnover of the goods, will be wise to realise the situation and to disabuse his mind of any unfairness on

the part of the manufacturer.

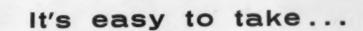
To supply him in the circumstances with the sales-aid would find its analogy were he to supply high-priced goods from his own store to people who could not afford to pay for them!

There are, of course, cases where the retailer has a genuine "grouse" against the manufacturer, and doubtless there are readers of this article who would cheerfully boil some suppliers in oil; but in general there is nowadays an honest, if admittedly self-seeking, desire on the part of the manufacturing houses to work in closer communion with their retailers, and to help them

in every way possible to sell their goods.

If that desire is not always translated into action, let the retailer make sure that he, on his part, is meeting the supplier halfway in his endeavour before he pours the vials of his wrath over that worthy's head.

Actually, there is not a more accurate test of the progress of civilisation than the progress of the power of co-operation. The retailer can with perfect safety substitute the word "selling" in this quotation for "civilisation," and apply it to his own outlook in his dealings with the manufacturer and/or the distributor.





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Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

II. Honeysuckle and Other Bridal Perfumes

In his exposure of the deceptions practised by the manufacturers of perfumes the anonymous contributor to Cassell's Family Magazine of 1868, after dealing with the imitation of heliotrope sold to unsuspecting members of the general public, adds that imitation honey-suckle was made up in the same way, and that some of the perfumes sold were made from most repulsive-smelling substances. He gives as an example the arti-ficial otto-of-almonds, which, he claimed, was made from benzole or tar-oil. He says that extracts of myrtle, lily-of-the-valley, and several other perfumes, were "all innocent of containing the odour of the per-fume" these were supposed to represent. fume" these were supposed to represent.

Brewer says that honeysuckle is misnamed because of the old idea that bees extracted honey therefrom, as

the honeysuckle is useless to the bee.

In the language of flowers, honeysuckle means "Generous, devoted Affection."

This exquisite flower has something so homelike and English about it that it is surprising it has not met with more poetical appreciation, although Keats has a poem on "Honeysuckles," and the Countess of Bless-ington entitled "The Honeysuckle." Shelley, Scott and Barry Cornwall also refer to this flower, which is also mentioned by Shakespeare as honeysuckle, woodbine or eglantine.

or eglantine.

In the estimation of some travellers all the glorious perfumes of East and West cannot rival its blossoms as it grows wild in the lanes of England. For the benefit of wayfarers it spreads along the hedgerows; it clasps the porch and thatch of country cottages.

The flowers and leaves of honeysuckle (Lonicera Caprifolium) are still used by herbalists as the action is described as expectorant and laxative. The Synonym is the Dutch Honeysuckle. In the form of a syrup the flowers have been used successfully in disorders of the respiratory organs and asthma. A decoction of the leaves acts as a laxative and has been used with benefit

flowers have been used successfully in disorders of the respiratory organs and asthma. A decoction of the leaves acts as a laxative and has been used with benefit in diseases of liver and spleen.

The distinctive character of the dried flowers are yellowish brown, mostly tubular flower-buds mixed with the stalked heads about 1 inch in diameter of minute young fruits, from which the flowers have fallen.

The leaves are described as being rather thin, 11-2 The leaves are described as being rather thin, 11-2 inches long, and 1-11 inches broad, oval-obtuse, shortly stalked, opposite, smooth, the upper leaves united at the base, and with entire argins paler below. The taste is said to be sweet and mucilaginous, and when dried the herb has an imperceptible odour.

The term woodbine is given in different British localities to many plants that bind or wind themselves around trees, especially the honeysuckle and the con-volvulus. In Midsummer Night's Dream (Act IV, scene 1), Shakespeare says:

"So doth the woodbine, the sweet honeysuckle

Gently entwist

The "Cassell's" author admits, perhaps a trifle grudg-ingly, that orange-flower extract was made in the same

way as the heliotrope extract.

Before the end of the last century one of the large perfumers of Grasse used eighty thousand pounds weight of orange-blossom each year.

Amongst English-speaking peoples the crown of orange-blossoms now symbolises the twofold life of the

The brides of the ancient Greeks used to wear gar-lands of myrtle and roses, because both of these plants were associated with the Goddess of Love.

The following extract from Paradisi in Sole, by John Parkinson, first printed in 1629, gives some uses of oranges in medicinal and toilet preparations during the seventeenth century:
"To coole the heate of dejected stomackes, or fainting

Orenges are used as sawce for many sorts of meates in respect of their sweete sowernesse, giving a relish of delight whereinsoever they are used.

"The inner pulpe or juice doth serve in agues & hot diseases, & in summer to coole the heate of dejected

stomackes or fainting spirits.
"The dryed rinde by reason of the sweete & strong scent, serveth to bee put among other things to make sweet pouthers.

"The outer rindes when they are clensed from all the inner pulpe & skins are preserved in Sugar, after the bitternesse by often steepings hath been taken away, & so do serve either as Succots & banquetting stuffes, or as ornaments to set out dishes for the table, or to give a rellish unto meats, whether baked or boyled: Physically they help to warm a cold stomack, & to digest or break winde therein: or they are candied with Sugar & serve with other dryed Junquets.

"The water of Orange flowers is offentimes used as

a great perfume for gloves to washe them, or instead of Rose-water to mix with other things.

"It is used to bee drunke by some to prevent or helpe

any pestilentiall fever.

The oyntment that is made of the flowers is ver comfortable both for the stomacke, against the could or cough, or for the head for paines & disinesse.

"The kernels or seede being cast into the ground in the springtime, will quickly grow up, (but will not abide the winter with us, to bee kept for growing trees) & when they are of a finger length high being pluckt up & put among sallets will give them a marvellous fine aromaticke or spicy taste, very acceptable.

"The seed or kernels are a little cordiall although nothing so much as the kernels of the Pomecitron.

From time immemorial in China the orange has been From time immemorial in China the orange has been an emblem of good luck, and was freely used to present to friends and guests. However, although the orange is said to have been first brought by the Portuguese from China in 1547, nevertheless this fruit is supposed to have been the golden apple of Juno, which grew in the Garden of Hesperides. As the golden apple was presented to the Queen of Heaven upon her marriage with Jupiter, we may find here a definite explanation of the meaning attached to the fruit. of the meaning attached to the fruit.

Besides this it seems that orange-blossom was used centuries ago by Saracen brides in their personal decor-ations on the "Great Day" of their lives. It was meant to typify fruitfulness, and it is to be noted that the orange-tree bears both fruit and blossom at the same time, and is remarkable for its productiveness.

It is possible that the idea of orange-blossom for bridal decoration was brought from the East by the Crusaders; but it is uncertain at what date the custom began to be followed in England. However introduced, and whether retained as a symbol or merely for the exquisite beauty of the flower, and the delicacy of the perfume, it will continue to hold its place in the affections of the maiden-bride, to whom it suggests:

"Honour, riches, marriage-blessing,
Long continuance and increasing,
Houly joys be still upon years.

Hourly joys be still upon you, Juno sings her blessings on you."

In the "Language of Flowers" orange-blossom means "chastity, bridal." Catallus says:

"Youths and enamoured maidens vie to wear This flower, their bosoms grace, or curled amid their hair."

Falconer says concerning the flower:

"The golden lime and orange there were seen,
On fragrant branches of perpetual green."
And Moore observes concerning the orange-blossom:
"Just then beneath some orange trees,
Whose fruit and blossoms in the breeze
Were wantonly together free,
Like one of play with inferent"

Like age at play with infancy." Brewer, in his Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, gives an approximate date for the introduction of orange-blossoms for the bride in England in his entry concerning "orange blossom" in which he says:

"The conventional decoration for the bride at a weddied introduced as a content into England from

"The conventional decoration for the bride at a wedding, introduced as a custom into England from France about 1820. The orange is said to indicate the hope of fruitfulness, as few trees are more prolific, while the white blossoms are symbolical of innocence. Hence the phrase, 'to go a gathering orange blossoms,' to look for a wife."

A book of "The Language of Flowers" gives as the meaning orange-blossom: "Your purity equals your loveliness." The author, writing in the late nineteenth century, says:

century, says "Orange-blossom is generally deemed typical of chastity. The practice of brides wearing a wreath of of it on their wedding-day, though still retained in some countries, is not so fashionable here as formerly."

Tennyson, in his "Ode to Memory," alluded to this custom:

custom:

"Like as a bird of old

In triumph led, With music and sweet showers

Of festal flowers,

Unto the dwelling she must sway."
Herbalists use both Bitter and Sweet Oranges for various purposes. The Bitter or Seville Orange (Citrus vulgaris) rind is mostly used as an agreeable flavour for bitter medicinal preparations and to allay a tendency to nausea. It can be used with most forms of medications, especially in infusions, decoctions, tinctures and

The flowers of the Sweet or Portugal Orange (Citrus aurantium) and China Orange (Citrus dulcis) are considered to be aromatic and carminative, and possess the same properties as Bitter orange, so is used for similar purposes. Orange-water is made from the flowers by distillation and this is used for flavouring.

The Sweet Orange Peel had less bitterness than that of the Seville Orange. The flowers are orange and white, oblong, five-parted, with a cup-shaped calyx, and fleshy, oblong petals and numerous stamens united at the base. The unopened flowers are usually sold. These are about \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch long and \(\frac{1}{2}\) inch broad. Sir Hugh Plat, in his Delightes for Ladies, first printed in 1609, included the following "receipt" "To candie Orenge, pilles":

Orenge pilles":

"Take your Orenge pilles after they be preserved, then take fine sugar and Rosewater, and boile it to the heights of Manus Christi, then drawe through your Sugar, then lay them on the bottome of a sieve, and dry them in an oven after you have drawne bread, and they will be candied.'

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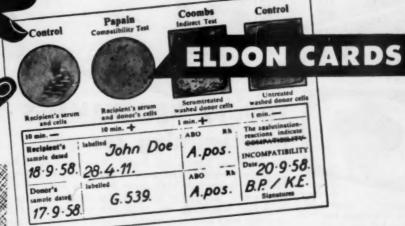
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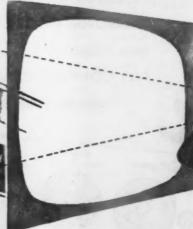
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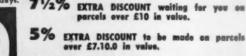
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Pharmacy in the RAAMC

An attractive career

Pharmacists are used in the Australian Regular Army and Citizens' Military Forces as Commanders of Medical Equipment Depots, Medical Equipment Officers and Pharmacists in Medical Units and in medical staff appointments.

It is believed that the qualification of a pharmaceutical chemist warrants commissioned rank. This policy has been fully accepted since 1948.

In the "Pharmacy Journa" of October, 1959, an article was published on Conditions of Service for Pharmacists in the Australian Regular Army. A number of inquiries have been received since then from all Australian States and New Zealand. Three applicants for the Regular Army were accepted and have recently been commissioned as lieutenants. Another pharmacist was appointed to the Citizens' Military Forces and is at present serving on full-time duty with a regular army unit.

Pharmaceutical Postings in the Regular Army

The postings at present in the Australian Regular Army are filled as follows:-

Army Headquarters (Victoria):

Staff Officer Medical Services (Equipment) (Lt.-Col.) (Chief Army Pharmacist): Lt.-Col. T. H. Gay, E.D.,

Staff Officer Medical Services (Pharmaceutical) (Maj.): Major D. F. Lloyd, P.S.C.

Pharmacist, A.H.Q. Dispensary (Lt.): Lieutenant R.

Northern Command (Queensland):

Officer Commanding Depot of Medical Stores (Meeandah) (Maj.): Major C. S. Davis.

Second in Command Depot of Medical Stores (Meeandah) (Lt.): Lieutenant R. Walton.

Pharmacist 1 Camp Hospital (Lt. or Capt.) (Yeronga): Lieutenant G. A. K. Appleyard (C.M.F., Full-Time

Eastern Command (New South Wales):

Officer Commanding Depot of Medical Stores (Maroubra) (Maj.): Major E. W. Pretty.
Second in Command, Depot of Medical Stores (Maroubra) (Lt.): Lieutenant P. Mensforth.

Pharmacist, 2 Camp Hospital (Ingleburn) (Lt. or Capt.): Lieutenant G. Durr.

2 Casualty Clearing Station (Sydney) (Capt.)*
Pharmacist, 7 Camp Hospital (Kapooka) (Lt. or

* Officers to fill these posts have not yet been appointed.

Southern Command (Victoria):

Officer Commanding Depot of Medical Stores (Broad-meadows) (Maj.): Major C. W. Parkin.

Second in Command, Depot of Medical Stores (Broadmeadows) (Lt.): Lieutenant J. Dargaville.

Camp Hospital (Puckapunyal) (Lt. or Capt.): Lieutenant R. Nash,

Central Command (South Australia):

Officer Commanding Depot of Medical Stores (Keswick) (Capt.): Captain R. Rosewall.

Pharmacist, 2 Field Ambulance (Woodside) (Capt.): Lieutenant H. Creswell (at present attached A.H.Q.,

Western Command (Western Australia):

Officer Commanding Depot of Medical Stores (Guildford) (Capt.): Captain W. Wilcock.

For the first time for many years all pharmaceutical postings in the Regular Army are either filled or about to be filled, but, since further vacancies will occur from time to time, it is desirable that pharmacists should be aware of the conditions of service in the Regular Army, which have been varied slightly since October, 1959.

Conditions of Service

The full economic implication of basic army salary, plus allowance, free initial issues of clothing and main-tenance allowance, free medical, dental and hospital treatment, and the automatic salary increment and promotion system based on time served, is probably not appreciated by persons outside the Army. Records at Army Headquarters indicate, however, that once a young recently graduated pharmacist joins the service and discovers the implications of the above factors, he finds it profitable to remain in the Army until he can establish his arms business or least a definite substantial. establish his own business or locate a definite, substan-tially more attractive proposition in civil life. In addiestablish his own business or locate a definite, substantially more attractive proposition in civil life. In addition to the purely economic considerations, there are intangible factors, the value of which depends on the individual's own moral and social standards. A pharmacist, in a peacetime army, has the satisfaction of performing a national service in assisting to maintain the health of the army and in making a contribution to the nation's war preparedness. As a commissioned officer the pharmacist occupies a significant social position in both service and civil communities.

Conditions of service are published from time to time in newspapers and in the journal, but a closer look at these official statements of fact will be of value in placing the economic proposition of service in the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps (Pharmaceutical) in its proper perspective.

Rank on Appointment: Lieutenant (Substantive).

Promotion: To Captain after four years' service;

To Major after 10 years' service as an

To Lieutenant-Colonel by selection.

Although rank on appointment is lieutenant and promotion to substantive captain does not occur for four years, a lieutenant may be posted to a captain's vacancy within that period. If this occurs, the officer normally is promoted to temporary captain and wears the insignia and receives the pay of a captain. That this does occur frequently is shown by examination of records of service of eight pharmacists who have been commissioned since 1949 and have each served for more than four years. These records show that five of the eight received temporary promotion to captain after not more than three years. Recent proposed alterations to establishments if introduced will considerably increase the opportunity for a lieutenant who has given satisfactory service in his first two years to be promoted to temporary cap-tain during his third year.

Promotion to the appropriate substantive ranks after the time shown in the table above is automatic, provided an officer has completed certain Army examinations. Promotion records show that these have not presented a difficult hurdle to any pharmacist to date.

Pay and Allowances (per week)

Rank		Unmarried Living in Camp £ s. d.			L	nar ivir Out		Married £ s. d.			
Lieut.	Basic After	23	2	7	26	9	1	28	7	7	
	2 vrs.	24	14	1	28	0	7	29	19	1	
Capt.	Basic After	27	13	0		19	6	32	18	0	
	2 yrs. After	30	0	10	33	7	4	35	5	10	
	4 vrs.	32	8	8	35	15	2	37	13	8	
Major	Basic After	35	5	3	38	11	9	40	10	3	
	10 yrs.	42	14	0	46	0	6	47	19	0	
Lt Col		45	10	0	48	16	6	50	15	0	
	6 yrs.	49	19	3	53	5	9	55	4	3	

Note: Salaries of major and lieutenant-colonel are increased by two-yearly increments of £1/9/9.

The salaries shown in the table above do not appear to compare favourably with salaries paid to civilian pharmacists, unless the value of accommodation and other concessions and amenities, offered by service life, are considered. The examples below include some of these features and provide a more realistic basis for comparison.

Example 1: An unmarried lieutenant who has just entered the Army and is living in camp is compared to a recently graduated civilian pharmacist working for an employer and living away from home.

			nant	Civilian			
Item	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	
Income:							
Gross	23	2	7	33	15	1	
Expenses:							
Officers' Mess Subscription Civilian Club Subscription	(Mess		0*				
	equ	iva iliti	lent ies)		10	04	
Taxation	2	13	0	5	2	0	
tion					1	6	
daily)				7	7	0*	
Fares				1	0	04	
Net Earnings	19	14	7	19	14	7	

* Items marked * are average figures from information obtained from appropriate sources, e.g., the figure of £7/7/- for full board, etc., was obtained from an Accommodation Guide to Victoria.

It will be seen from the above that the lowest position in the service for a pharmacist is approximately equivalent to a civilan position bringing in £33/15/gross per week.

It will be noted that the Army pay code provides for an increase of £5/5/- per week marriage allowance, which is not taxable. Example 2 illustrates this.

Example 2: A married lieutenant living in army quarters, compared to a civilian pharmacist, married and living in rented premises.

	Lieu	iten	Civilian			
Item	£	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
Income:						
Gross salary	28	7	7	34	1	7
Expenses:						
Mess Subscription		7	0*			
Civilian Club Membership (Mess	рго	vides			
	equ	ival	ent			
		ilitie			10	0
Taxation	1	19	0	4	10	0
Rental (unfurnished home)	3	10	0	6	10	0.
Fares	1	0	0*	1	0	0.
Net Earnings	21	11	7	21	11	7

*Items marked * are average figures obtained from appropriate sources, e.g., the figure of £6/10/- for rental was obtained by inquiry from estate agents in the Melbourne area.

As before, it will be seen that in the case described in this example the Army position is approximately equivalent to a £34 per week job in civilian pharmacy.

Two further financial benefits of service life should be emphasised. It will be seen from the table of salaries that the automatic promotion and increment system provides for increases in salary ranging from £80-£140 per annum at regular two-yearly intervals.

Superannuation or Gratuity

The second benefit is the superannuation scheme. On appointment to the Regular Army an officer is required to contribute to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefit Fund (D.F.R.B.), which entitles him to invalidity cover during his period of service and a pension, should he serve to retiring age or within a certain prescribed period of retiring age and have completed a required numbers of years' service.

An officer who completes a period of service under the Short Service Commission scheme is entitled to a refund of his D.F.R.B. contributions and a gratuity of £50 for each completed year of service, providing he agrees to serve on the Reserve of Officers. The payment of this gratuity increases an officer's effective earnings by approximately £1 per week.

Length of Service

Special Short Service Commissions: Two years.
Normal Short Service Commissions: Five years.
Long Service Commissions: Until retirement at age 55
years.

In peace-time an officer may tender his resignation at any time with due notice and providing he can establish a case of financial or domestic hardship or other legitimate reason his resignation is likely to be accepted.

For C.M.F. pharmaceutical officers special arrangements can be made for these officers to serve on a fultime duty basis. Service of this type may be terminated at any time by the officer or he may apply to transfer to the Regular Army.

Uniforms

Free initial issues, which include summer and winter uniforms, underwear, socks, pyjamas, etc.

The issue includes a dress uniform which is acceptable as formal evening wear at military and civil functions where uniform is authorised to be worn.

It is estimated that during the first two years of service an officer would have no expenditure on clothing, except underwear, socks and handkerchiefs. As a military uniform is acceptable wear at most times and places, the civilian clothes requirement is at a minimum.



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Medical and Dental Treatment

This is free without any restrictions. Pay continues during sick leave and sick leave on a medical officer's authority is not restricted to a fixed number of days per year.

Leave

Three weeks per year, exclusive of public holidays. Free leave travel to home town is granted once annually.

Miscellaneous Concessions and Amenities

Serving officers are entitled to half rates in trunk telephone calls and much reduced postal rates.

Expense of removal of family and effects from one station to another is borne by the Army, providing the officer will remain in his new station for twelve months and an allowance for out-of-pocket expenses is paid.

An officer living in camp will usually find the following amenities in his mess:—

Radiogram and Records, Piano, Television, Billiard Room, Tennis Courts, Variety of Sporting Gear.

The cost of entertaining in an officer's mess is much less than the equivalent standard at a hotel or restaurant. Table and bar service in many instances is far better than in the average good hotel or club.

Pharmacy in the Army as a Career

It will be seen from the above considerations of hidden economic benefits associated with service as a pharmaceutical officer that the Regular Army has attractions which are not readily apparent when comparisons on a purely salary basis are made.

There are opportunities for post-graduate study in the Regular Army, in pharmaceutical and other fields. The Fellowship Course in Pharmacy is a "recognised course" and on successful completion of the course 75 per cent. of the fees are repaid. Although this course is normally undertaken in the officer's own time, time off without loss of pay can usually be obtained when required for additional study.

A number of other part-time courses, e.g., accountancy. can be undertaken if approved, and in some cases the Army will pay all expenses connected with the course and allow the officer to complete the course in Army time without loss of pay.

There are a number of Army courses at Army Schools which provide administrative (or what might be called "junior executive") training. Although it is related to Army requirements, this training is readily acceptable as one of the qualifications for executive positions in large civilian organisations. The course at the Army Staff College is such a course.

Other army courses offer opportunities for pharmacists to broaden their general and military education. Recently two young army pharmacists underwent the Army's much-publicised "Code of Conduct Course," from which they emerged with creditable reports. During recent years, two senior pharmacists have participated in Nuclear Radiation Detection Courses at the Atomic Testing Range at Maralinga, one as a student and the other as senior instructor and more recently as chief instructor.

Provision has been made for the attachment of Army pharmacists to civilian hospitals and in one case to a pharmaceutical teaching institution to ensure that the officer's technical knowledge is kept up to date.

Service in the various postings available to pharmacists results in an acquired knowledge of aspects of pharmacy which the average retail pharmacist does not possess. These include bulk buying, manufacturing, short and long term storage procedures, packaging and a comprehensive knowledge of medical and surgical instruments and hospital equipment.

To complete the picture of conditions of service for the pharmacist in the Army, it is only fair to mention three disadvantages, the significance of which will depend largely on the individual. The first is that an Army officer is, theoretically, on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In point of fact, in most Army establishments a "nine-to-five," five-day week is worked, but the officer must be prepared to take his share of any night and week-end duty which may come his way. This is compensated for by the fact that no officer is expected to "punch-the-bundy" and that long hours of duty are usually followed by extra time off duty.

The second disadvantage is that a commission in the Regular Army carries with it an obligation to serve anywhere in the Commonwealth. This means that an officer can be moved interstate at any time. However, Army policy in peace is to, as far as possible, keep serving personnel in their home States and interstate movement is usually related to widening experience or gaining promotion. The Army, of course, moves the officer, his family and furniture, etc., at public expense, providing he will remain in his new posting for twelve months.

The third disadvantage, associated with the second, is that suitable accommodation for married officers is not always readily available at a new posting. However, should a married officer be transferred interstate, an allowance up to £5 per week, in excess of normal salary, is payable under certain conditions until he can obtain Army quarters or other suitable accommodation.

The information contained in this communication is obtained from official Army sources and from personal records and experiences of serving and retired officers.

GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Sir,-An old "Punch" cartoon depicts the maid's room in the attic.

Visitor (seeing the water dripping through the ceiling): "Isn't it rather damp?"
Mistress: "Not for a servant."

I was reminded of this when I read of the phenylbutazone and the pensioner affair (Hansard, March 22, 1960; Med. J. Aust., May 21, 1960). Did the following sort of dialogue take place with the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee?:

Expert A: "Isn't 'Butazolidin' rather toxic?" Expert B: "Not for a pensioner."

-A correspondent in "The Medical Journal of Australia."

Sir,—I wish to express my complete disagreement with this odious scheme, which is undue interference in the doctor-patient relationship, and tantamount to civil conscription. On these terms it should be fought to its final rejection and defeat. C. R. Watson's (Med. J. Aust., May 28, 1960) idea is an excellent one, and I have carried out his suggestion forthwith.

Our universities and teachers should also be approached to express their views on this very serious problem. I cannot suggest anything better than hold a general meeting of all general practitioners of this opinion and that we burn these drug books in public, very much the same way as the coloured human beings burn their passes in South Africa.

-A correspondent in "The Medical Journal of

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

REVISED LIST

OF

ORAL DIURETICS

Official, Approved and Generic Names

Proprietary Names

MERCURIAL

Chlormerodrin B.P.C. 1959 Mersalyl Tablets Mercuramide with Theophylline Tablets

NON-MERCURIAL

Aminouracil Derivatives

Aminometradine B.P.C. 1959
Amisometradine
(isomer of aminometradine)

Triazine Derivative

Chlorazanil

Sulphonamide Derivatives

Acetazolamide B.P. 1958 Ethoxzolamide Disulphamide Chlorthalidone (an iso-indoline derivative) *Chlorothiazide B.P. Add. 1960

*Hydrochlorothiazide

*Hydroflumethiazide

*Flumethiazide

*Bendrofluazide

*Benzthiazide

*Trichlormethiazide

*(Benzothiadiazine Derivatives)

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Mercloran (P.D.); Oricur (Andrews) Salyrgan Tablets (Bayer); B.D.H. Neptal Tablets (M. & B.)

Mictine (Searle)

Rolicton (Searle)

Daquin (Riker); Orpidan (Sigma)

Diamox (Lederle)
Cardrase (Upjohn)
Disamide (B.D.H.)
Hygroton (Geigy)
Chlotride—Merck (in U.I.

Hygroton (Geigy)
Chlotride—Merck (in U.K. Saluric; in U.S. Diuril)
Esidrex (Ciba); Dichlotride (Merck); Direma (Distillers);
Neo-Flumen (Gamma)
Hydrenox (Boots); NaClex (Glaxo); Rontyl (Andrews);
Di-Ademil (Squibb)

Di-Ademil (Squibb)
Ademil (Squibb)

Aprinox (Boots); Neo-NaClex (Glaxo); Naturetin (Squibb); Centyl

Fovane (Pfizer)

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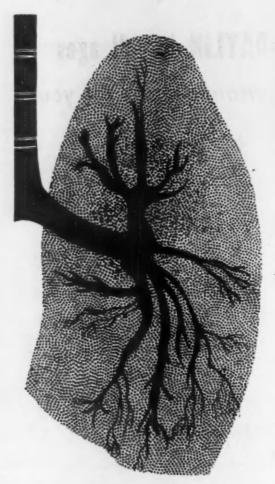
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Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

N.S.W. ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

In conjunction with our sister Associations in other States, the New South Wales Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists celebrated the anniversary of our federation on August 17.

This consistency with our Annual Discourse of the state of the sta

This occasion was celebrated with our Annual Dinner, held this year at "Ye Olde Crusty Taverne," 255 George Street, Sydney, and proved to be a most successful and

happy occasion.

The President, Mrs. W. A. Curry, welcomed over forty guests. Chief among these was Mrs. S. E. Wright, whom we were delighted to welcome as Guest of Honour.
While cocktails were served, guests were able to wan-

der through the various rooms and ante-chambers of the "Taverne," once the local lock-up, now beautifully redecorated, but still retaining the atmosphere of seafaring days.

Dinner was served buffet-style from "Ye Longe Boarde," laden with every variety of meats, poultry and salad delicacies.

Amongst the toasts drunk was one to the Federation, proposed by Mrs. S. A. Curtis, who read telegrams of congratulation and greetings from the other States.

Our thanks are due to our energetic Social Secretary Mrs. G. A. Smith, for organising this highly successful function.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our first general meeting in the new College was held on August 4, in the Soldiers' Memorial Annexe. The President, Miss A. Anderson, welcomed members and introduced our guest speaker, Mrs. Rissom, who is attached to the Physiology Department at the Melbourne University. Mrs. Rissom gave us a most instructive and entertaining talk on "Diet."

After discussing the various types of food—protein, fats and carbohydrates— and their value, Mrs. Rissom told us that a human being needs 1700 calories per day to just exist and so many more, according to the type of work done, to maintain energy and a feeling of well-Mrs. Rissom horrified those of us who are trying to take off weight by saying that we should remember that it takes a run of 66 miles to counteract the effect of one cream cake!

Mrs. Harkin proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Rissom on our behalf, after which we adjourned to the cafeteria

for supper—and cream cakes!

On August 17, like most of the other States, we held our Federation Dinner at the "Venetzia," where the main table decorations were two silver candelabra, each holding three red candles, one for each State. Miss Anderson welcomed about 40 members and introduced our guests —Miss S. Fuller, a graduate of the Pharmacy School at the Minnesota University, U.S.A., and Miss Lorna Hicks, who was presented with the Federation Prize for 1959. Miss Rismer, a member of the Queensland Association, at present in Melbourne, was also given a special welcome.

After an enjoyable dinner, Miss Anderson spoke of Federation and its aims, and read telegrams and cards of greetings and good wishes from all the States. Various members were then called on to light a candle for each State and wish them well, and everyone rose to drink a toast to Federation.

Before the end of the evening, Miss Fuller said how pleased she was to have had the opportunity of being present at our Federation Dinner. She had never seen a ceremony such as the candle-lighting one before, and thought it a lovely idea and most appropriate. She then asked us to drink a toast to women pharmacists in every country all over the world—a charming way to end a delightful evening.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A good number of members and friends met in the Lady Symon Lounge at the Adelaide University on July 26. The President, Mrs. D. Maloney, extended a warm welcome to those who had braved the cold weather warm welcome to those who had braved the cold weather and left their fires and TV. sets. They were amply rewarded for the efforts, as Mr. R. Coulthard showed some beautiful movies of his recent trip abroad, with special emphasis on U.S.A., Canada and the Isle of Wight. These films were greatly appreciated and an enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed.

During the business session, a report was made on the recently held jumble sale, proceeds of which amounted to nearly £30. At the conclusion of the meet-ing, a collection was taken up for the World Refugee Year Appeal.

The next meeting will be held on September 27, when the speaker will be Mr. Keith Bowley, Gardening

Federation Day Dinner On August 17 this Association joined with other members of the Federation in the celebration of Federation Day. About twenty members and associates attended a dinner in the Matthew Flinders Room at the Hotel Australia. The Hotel Australia was officially opened on August 12, and is beautifully situated in North Adelaide,

with a magnificent view of the city and hills.
A toast was drunk to the Federation, and the Federal
Prize was presented to Miss Pauline Stanfield by the
Federal Vice-President, Mrs. J. Maloney.

WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Our July meeting was well attended and our constitution is up to date. It is pleasing to note that Miss V. Powys has again consented to be our Hon. Auditor. Several of our members attended a gala picture night, "Carry on Nurse." The funds were to assist the nurses

Miss Joanne Bullock, one of our members, now resid-Miss Joanne Bullock, one of our members, now residing in Adelaide, paid us a short visit during the month.

Miss E. R. B. Harris, our State President, welcomed forty guests to our Federation Dinner at "The Knutsford Arms" on August 17. We were very disappointed that our Federal President, Miss V. Garcia, was not well enough to attend. Another disappointment was the absence of our immediate Past President, Mrs. E. Adlard, also on the sick list. We wish a speedy recovery to both these valued members. to both these valued members

Badges were presented to Misses B. Black and L. Giles, our newly qualified members. Mrs. MacDonnell and Miss M. Coutts were eligible for badges, but were unavoidably absent.

The presentation of life membership to Mrs. G. Lucraft was a very popular event of the evening. Her help to the Association has been, and is, outstanding. Now to Federation: Six beautiful candlesticks, each

bearing a card with the name and map of State it represented, held red, blue and gold (our badge colours) candles. These in turn were lit by six apprentices, who named the State as they performed their important duty. Congratulatory telegrams and cards were received

from each State. Mrs. H. M. Lyons proposed the toast to the Federa-tion. Our Federal Secretary, Miss J. Palmer, very ably responded and presented the Federation Prize to Miss

B. Black. It was indeed an evening to remember. Our next social event, in October, is a car trial. A

mystery route is now being mapped.

Our raffle books have all been distributed, so we hope the result will be a good response to help the slowlearning children.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, August 10, 1960.

Former Sydney Professor as Health Minister

Mr. Enoch Powell has been appointed Minister of Health in a Cabinet reshuffle. After a brilliant career at Cambridge, Mr. Powell became Professor of Greek at the University of Sydney in 1937, when he was only 25. At the outbreak of war, he returned to Britain and enlisted in the ranks and rose to Brigadier before demobilisation in 1946. For the last ten years he has been in Parliament and had experience as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and as Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In addition to books on classical subjects, he was joint author, with Mr. Iain Macleod, a former Minister of Health, of "The Social Services: Needs and Means." Mr. Powell succeeds Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, who was Minister for just over three years, or one-quarter of the entire life of the Health Service. Mr. Walker-Smith resigned in order to resume his practice at the Bar. It is understood that he found the requirements of the post were of too restricted a nature for his taste. On relinquishing his post, Mr. Walker-Smith was raised to a baronetcy.

New Chairman for Wellcome Trust

Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., has resigned his chairmanship of the Wellcome Trust on reaching the age of 85. His successor is Lord Piercy, who is chairman of a number of companies as well as former Director of the Bank of England. At present he is a governor of the London School of Economics, a member of the court of governors of Birmingham University and also of the court and senate of London University. He is also President of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology and of the Institution of Works Managers.

Ministry of Health Report

The Report of the Ministry of Health for 1959, published recently, shows that the expenditure for England and Wales reached £671 million compared with £636 million in 1958, £575 million in 1957, £535 million in 1956 and £495 million in 1955. Last year, expenditure on the pharmaceutical side, composed of payments to pharmacists and dispensing doctors, absorbed approximately 10.25 per cent. of the total. The total number of prescriptions dispensed was over 214 million, or 10.7 million more than in 1958. The average cost was 6s. 9.76d. per prescription, which was 4½d. more than in 1958. Between 1957 and 1958 the average increase was 6½d.

Pattern of Prescribing

The Ministry examined some 392,000 prescriptions to discover the distribution of medicines by therapeutic categories and the relative cost of each category. Antibiotics appeared in 8.9 per cent. of all prescriptions and accounted for 25.6 per cent. of ingredient cost, of which 20.4 per cent. came from proprietaries. Laxatives, purgatives, antacids, etc., were the second most frequently prescribed, accounting for 10 per cent. of all prescriptions, but they made up only 4.4 per cent. of the cost. Analgesics and antipyretics (excluding Dangerous Drugs) appeared in 9.4 per cent. of the prescriptions and made up 4.8 per cent. of the cost of ingredients. Perhaps not unexpectedly, considering our climate, cough preparations appeared most of all, comprising 11.5 per cent. numerically, but only 4.7 per cent. from the cost angle. Barbiturates appeared once in every 15 prescriptions, but made up only one-fortieth of ingredient value. Over the whole field, proprietary preparations were ordered in 55.2 per cent. of prescriptions and made up 77.5 per cent. of the bill for ingredients.

Results of Drug Testing

Under the Drug Testing Scheme, 7234 samples of dispensed medicines and appliances were taken. Of this total, 373 were referred for formal investigation and the remainder were accepted as satisfactory. The investigation of 332 cases was completed and in 96 of these some money was withheld from the contractors' remuneration. In 207 cases, the contractor was warned and in 29 no further action was considered necessary.

Slight Improvement in Hospital Pharmacy

The Report shows a slight improvement in the hospital position as, during 1959, the man-power situation showed the equivalent of 1348 pharmacists working on a whole-time basis, against 1315 in 1958. It is estimated that about 5 per cent. is made up part-time labour. Assistants in dispensing numbered the equivalent of 992, an increase of 35 over the previous year, and students went up to 142 as against 139. Drugs and dressings in the hospitals cost £13.28 million, an increase of £0.74 million from the previous year.

At the July meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, some consideration was given to a statement that a hospital proposed to install a "pneumatic tube system" for distributing various items within the hospital and that its use for despatching drugs from the pharmaceutical department to wards and out-patients areas ham seen suggested. No information was available to show that correct safeguards could be observed if such a system were used, and consequently the Council could not agree on juch use.

Herbalists Defended

In the House of Lords, "Iscount Salisbury has claimed that the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, has had "a serious and very considerable effect on herbalism." Before the Act, herbalists could prescribe individual remedies for patients, providing the law was not contravened, but the Act precluded them from selling to the general public any medicines except dried herbs and some proprietary remedies. The Act had also given the Pharmaceutical Society power to inspect and prosecute herbalists for breaches of the Act, and this had been regarded by them as a bitter pill to swallow. Lord Salisbury did not feel that a perfectly responsible body of people, fulfilling a function which was hallowed by antiquity, should believe that it had been the subject of serious injustice. They asked to be restored to the position they held before the introduction of the Act. He suggested that the Working Party examining the legislation concerning medicines ought to give consider-

EASIER TO MIX ...

Good news for present and future Sanatogen customers. Sanatogen now contains G.M.O. (Glyceryl Monooleate), a highly active suspension agent which makes Sanatogen quicker and easier to mix.



and EASIER TO SELL

... because this year there's a 40% INCREASE IN ADVERTISING! Constant nation-wide advertising will be reminding your customers that:—



- 1. For "nerves" and "run-down" conditions, no other nerve tonic can help in quite the same way as Sanatogen.
- 2. Sanatogen provides concentrated protein plus sodium glycerophosphate which is easily digested, readily assimilated.
- 3. Sanatogen works slowly, but surely. For lasting benefit, an eight weeks' course is recommended.
- 4. Advertisements will direct customers to the family chemist.

Sanatogen the protein nerve tonic

Show Sanatogen . . . and you'll sell Sanatogen

ALL FIRST-AID STRIPS SOLD ARE

ADHESIVE BANDAGES

It will pay you to get behind this proved and trusted product backed by ...

- 1. MORE CUSTOMER BENEFITS ... more features than any other.
- 2. MORE ADVERTISING ... TV, Radio, Magazines and Posters.
- 3. MORE PROFITS ... high profit margin with quicker turnover.

PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON PTY, LTD.

1 BA9-70

ation to the position of herbalists in the light of the twenty years' experience of the working of the Act. A number of other noble lords and Baroness Horsbrugh also spoke. Lord Taylor referred to the right of anyone to make a decoction or tincture and sell it in good faith to the public. However, if herbal remedies were to be labelled as to their contents, great difficulties would occur because the herbalist could not possibly tell what the contents of the herbs were. "Only a pharmaceutical chemist," said Lord Taylor, "and possibly an analyst skilled in alkaloids and the higher biochemistry, could possibly tell you what is contained in a number of these herbs. I am certain that we ought not to try to legislate about the rights of herbalists to control their industry because that would involve a recognition of herbalism as being a valid and scientific discovery, for which there is really no evidence. I think that the herbalists would have to make out a great scientific case, and I have no doubt that they would come to grief, just as the osteopaths did in 1937. It would be wrong to assist the herbalists by giving them any sort of official recognition. They should be allowed to go their harmless ways, making their harmless medicines, as I am sure most of them are, and bringing cheer to many people in a way which should not be controlled by the Pharmaceutical Society."

For the Government, Lord St. Oswald said that the Working Party was already considering the claims and opinions of the Society of Herbalists. The Act provided that the sale of medicines should be restricted to chemists, doctors and dentists, but there were exemptions for certain existing named remedies under general types and these included proprietary herbal remedies. The herbalists now said that the processes they were allowed to use were too limited and they wished to extend the provisions. "Some of the processes seem proper to the practice of pharmacy and even dangerous when permitted to those untutored in pharmacy. My own advisers tell me that they cover practically anything that you can do to a defenceless plant." The Minister of Health could not overlook the hazards of allowing unqualified individuals, untrained in pharmacy or chemistry, to have a free hand in all the processes possible and sell the results to the public. The Society of Herbalists appreciated the Government's duty to protect the people and were prepared to see the authorisation of additional processes restricted to duly qualified herbal practitioners. There was the problem of deciding what exactly a duly qualified herbal practitioner was. Would it be possible without pharmaceutical training to measure the potency of the medicines produced?

The Herbalists' Status

Probably, however, the view put by Lord Salisbury does not coincide with the modern herbalists' opinion of their position. An article in "The Guardian," which has a wide circulation as a national newspaper, quotes the public relations officer of the National Institute of Medical Herbalists as saying that the disappearance of the herbalist shop is a good thing, "they gave the profession a bad name." Membership of this Institute is achieved after a course of study by correspondence over four or five years, and this must be followed by two years working with an established practitioner. The modern herbalist considers himself as a doctor, and prescribes, then dispenses. They regard it as unfair that patients cannot get this form of treatment under the National Health Service. One consulting herbalist in Manchester is credited with some 500 patients who pay on an average 4/- a week, and he regards herbalism as a science.

Hospital Building

As the Government plan to spend many millions over the next six or seven years in building new hospitals and departments, research is going to be carried out on lowering the cost of building. A high proportion of the total expenditure arises from the installation of engineering services, such as heating and ventilation, operating theatre services, and lighting. These in all may account for about one-taird of the total project and consequently provide a fruitful field for potential economies.

Tercentenary of The Royal Society

The tercentenary of The Royal Society, the oldest scientific society in the world, has been celebrated in London with the pomp and ceremony such an occasion demands. The formal opening of the celebrations took place in the Royal Albert Hall, when H.M. The Queen presented the Society with a small silver bell to mark the Royal Family's continued interest in the welfare of the Society. The proceedings began with processions in academic dress of Fellows and foreign members and representatives from the national academies of sciences of many lands. A congratulatory message was read from the Australian Academy of Science and a congratulatory address was presented by Mr. T. Reid, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. This included the following wording: "The belief of the founders of The Royal Society that the experimental method was essential for an understanding of natural phenomena and their action in establishing a body for the pursuit of experimental knowledge have been amply vindicated by the achievements of science during the last three hundred years. From its earliest days The Royal Society has played a leading part in scientific development by encouraging the study of nature in all its branches and the publication of knowledge so gained, by insistence on the most rigorous principles of research and by the many public responsibilities it has assumed whereby its knowledge and experience have been extensively applied in the national interest."

In a lecture delivered some months ago to the Pharmaceutical Society, Dr. Whittet, pharmacist at University College Hospital, referred to the many pharmacists who had been Fellows of The Royal Society. At present there are no pharmacists who are Fellows, but Sir Henry Dale is an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society. Also Fellows are associated with several pharmaceutical firms. Among them are Dr. Lester Smith of Glaxo Laboratories, Sir Alexander Fleck and Dr. F. L. Rose, both of I.C.I. Pharmaceuticals; the latter is keenly interested in the British Pharmaceutical Conference and read a paper at the Symposium Session a few years ago.

Sterilisation by Irradiation

It appears that the sterilisation of pharmaceutical products by means of gamma irradition has very limited possibilities. Since 1956 members of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry in conjunction with the Atomic Energy Commission and other interested bodies have been carrying out work on many pharmaceutical products. Generally the investigation indicates that an irradiation dose sufficient to achieve sterility produces changes in many substances which render preparations unacceptable for administration or presentation as a medicament. Containers, too, may be affected as the evolutions of gas may cause distension of tin tubes with consequent leakage. Glass containers may be turned brown. Estimated costs, too, may be high. Collaboration is being discontinued and it is being left to individual members to follow up any aspects of the investigations which appear to be of particular interest or significance.

In Parliament

The Home Secretary has been asked whether he would ask the Poisons Board to examine the lipstick colours which the United States proposed to remove

from the "harmless list." This matter will be considered by the Board, and it would also be asked to examine what quantities could safely be absorbed from lipsticks without any carcinogenic effects.

Dr. Edith Summerskill has made another of her attacks on the pharmaceutical industry. In discussing the hospital programme she hoped that the Minister of hospital programme she hoped that the Minister of Health would not plead any shortage of money when he allowed such a wastage of public money on drugs. The agreement with the drug manufacturers on the voluntary restriction on prices over the last three years had completely failed. Prescription costs went up every year, and when prescribing by general practitioners was investigated they often made the excuse that a hospital doctor prescribed an expensive proprietary drug and then expected him to continue the prescription. Was then expected him to continue the prescription. Was it really a fact that the "vultures" of the pharmaceutical industry had been given yet another six months in which to make their unholy profits at the expense of the community.

The Committee of Public Accounts has stated that it The Committee of Public Accounts has stated that it is unsure that the prices chargd to the Health Service for proprietary drugs are no more than fair and reasonable, particularly so far as the three-year period of voluntary price regulation is concerned. The Committee also states that the machinery of the Ministry of Health for investigating the facts about advertising costs and whether they are or are not excessive is totally inadequate. The Ministry has taken steps to discourage excessive sales promotion by speeding up the issue of authentic information about new drugs and hopes that a new advertising code issued by the A.B.P.I. hopes that a new advertising code issued by the A.B.P.I. will limit the more extreme forms of advertising. The Parliamentary Secretary, Miss Edith Pitt, has told the House of Commons this report of the Committee was being given "immediae and earnest thought" by the

Evidence on Medicines Legislation

Last month, reference was made to evidence submitted to the Working Party on legislation concerning medicines by the Royal College of Nursing. Now, the Association of Municipal Corporations has published its Association of Municipal Corporations has published its evidence. This expresses concern at the "increasing tendency" of drug firms to issue drugs and capsules which can be confused readily with sweets. The Association also recommends that there should be standardisation of the appearance of drugs and that the surfaces of tablets and capsules should be marked in such a manner as to render them easily identifiable. The Association refers to a tendency from time to time for substantial accumulations of unclaimed stock to occur in patients' homes and private maternity homes which may be a temptation to nursing staff for relief of personal pain. On this, the Association's memorandum personal pain. On this, the Association's memorandum states: "We consider that better control would be exercised in the prevention of possible drug addiction among nursing staff by arrangements whereby midwives use their own pethidine, etc., which is replenished by the issue of prescriptions equivalent to that used by their patients. Some stricter control of drugs of addiction would seem to be necessary." The memorandum observes that, although the well recognised drugs of addiction are controlled by the Dangerous Drugs Act, tranquillisers and certain stimulants are subjected to only limited control, irrespective of the fact that they also can lead to habits detrimental to the individual and to society. The memorandum points out that it is possible that in treating certain conditions a doctor's prescription may contain "ephedrine" as an ingredient, and that the same patient could purchase a proprietary brand of medicine also containing the same paragraphs. brand of medicine also containing the same substance. This could easily produce an overdose of ephedrine. Consideration should also be given to the control of prorietary medicines containing either vasodilators or

Trade Notes

G. ARNOLD & CO.: NEW ADDRESS

G. Arnold & Co. Pty. Ltd. has notified change of address to 9-13 Young Street, Sydney. The new telephone number (6 lines) is BU 1001.

DECASERPYL 10 MG. TABLETS

This new 10 mg. tablet will be introduced by Roussel Pharmaceuticals (Pty.) Ltd. as from September 1. Prices to the chemist are as follow:—

100 tablets

LARGE D.H.A. PROFIT

Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. profit improved in the last year to approach the £1,000,000 mark. Ordinary dividend at 111 per cent. was maintained.

Consolidated net profit, subject to final audit, was £933,951, as against the previous year's result (£870,673).

The earning rate on ordinary capital is up from 15.1 per cent. to 16 per cent.

The annual general meeting will be held on Sep-

MAY & BAKER (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

Packings (all 10 x 2 ml. ampoules) and prices (to chemist) of additions to the M. & B. range of medical products of "Pamergan" brand Pre-Anaesthetic solutions are set out below. "Pamergan" products are indicated for pre-medication, obstretrical analgesia and amnesia and for the relief of severe pain.

"Pamergan" SP50: Containing promethazine hydrochloride 50 mg., pethidine hydrochloride 50 mg., scopolamine hydrobromide gr. 1/150 (0.43 mg.), 11/-.

"Pamergan" SP100: Containing promethazine hydrochloride 50 mg., pethidine hydrochloride 100 mg., scopolamine hydrobromide gr. 1/150 (0.43 mg.), 12/6.
"Pamergan" P100: Containing promethazine hydrochloride 50 mg., pethidine hydrochloride 100 mg., 12/-.

SEPTEMBER IS "CODRAL" NATIONAL RADIO MONTH

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. advises that the first of a planned series of "Codral" national radio campaigns will begin on September 12. From then until the end of October over 6700 announcements will be broadcast on 83 city and country radio stations throughout Australia.

The "Codral" "saturation sell" campaign is supported by a special bonus offer and the provision of window streamers, showcards, counter leaflets and sample packs to help pharmacists tie in with the campaign and obtain the maximum advantage from this national promotion.

It is in your interests to get behind "Codral"—a "chemists only" product which brings repeat business to chemists only.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR THE CONGO

Late in July, Evans Medical's subsidiary company in Monrovia, Liberia, received an urgent request from the Director-General of the National Public Health Services of Liberia to provide complete medical supply units for an African company proceeding by air to the Congo.





COATED TABLETS by ROTARY

Section of the Rotary Coating Division

ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION PTY. LTD.

CROYDON, VICTORIA

SPECIALISTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF TABLETS

Rotary Tableting Machines

- ★ Guaranteed Potency
- ★ Assured Stability
- ★ Elegant Appearance
- ★ Correct Disintegration
- * Specialists in Colour
- ★ Private Formulae
 Our Speciality



Anaesthetic Antiseptic Antipruritic Decongestant



Rapidly relieves the irritation and pain of pruritus ani, haemorrhoids, anal fissures and rectal spasm.

Formulation-

Each PAXYL Suppository contains in a special hydrophilic base:—

**Xylocaine 1% Benzalkonium Chloride 0.1%

Ephedrine Hydrochloride 0.3% Zinc Oxide 12.5%

* Under licence from Astra Pharm. (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Brisbane.

Manufactured by the Pharmaceutical Division of

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LIMITED

ADELAIDE • PERTH • SYDNEY • MELBOURNE • BRISBANE

Evans Medical (Liberia) Ltd. immediately complied with the request. On the same day the company had packed in sealed cases 7 cwt. of medical stores comprising drugs, dressings, surgical instruments and other miscellaneous stores including laboratory diagnostic materials, all ready for immediate hand-over to the Ministry of Defence with documents of delivery for air freight.

The company offered a 24 hour daily service to the Government of Liberia for the provision of medical supplies during the crisis in the Congo.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES LIMITED

Mr. George A. Kaye, who has been manager for Crookes Laboratories in Australia for the last eight years, sailed for the United Kingdom in "Himalaya" on August 2 to take up an appointment with the parent company.

Mr. Arthur J. Pasfield, M.P.S., who has been appointed to the position of Australian manager, has recently returned from a trip to the company's head office in London, and branches in Bombay and Singapore.

Following services with the R.A.A.F., Mr. Pasfield studied science at Sydney University, and in 1949 was apprenticed to Mr. D. Williams, of Eastwood, qualifying in 1952. Soon afterwards he entered the wholesale pharmaceutical field, holding positions with Glaxo and Boots Pure Drug Company until his present appointment with Crookes Laboratories.

DEATH OF MR. DONALD GRAEME McCALL

Mr. Donald Graeme McCall, son of the late Sir John McCall, K.C.M.G., died while visiting Brisbane on July 24.

Mr. McCall, who was 53, was Chairman and Managing Director of P.C.D. Pty. Ltd., the company he founded in 1949 and which distributed "Vaseline" Brand Products, Pond's Beauty Aids and Cutex preparations throughout Australia.

He was born at Ulverstone, Tasmania, and educated at Winchester College, England, and St. Peter's College,

During the war he was Executive Officer of the Salt Advisory Committee and the Civilian Requirements Board Committee in the Department of War Organisation of Industry.

The late Mr. McCall is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter, to whom we extend sincere sympathy.

J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD.

J. McGloin Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, has forwarded information on several new products now available, as follows:—

Parid Worm Elixir: Each fluid dram contains 0.5 gram piperazine citrate and 0.15 chloroform in a pineapple syrup. Indications are for the treatment of round worms and thread worms common to children and adults. Available in bottles of 4 fl. oz. to 40 fl. oz.

Solcodein: Codeine Co. B.P. (Soluble).—Each tablet contains aspirin gr. 4 in a soluble form, phenacetin B.P. gr. 4, and codeine phosphate B.P. gr. 4, for the relief of pain and fever. Packed in cartons of 100 in gold foil, bottles of 100 and 500.

Solasco: Tablet A.P.C. (Soluble) B.P.C. Formula. For the relief of pain and fever. Packed in cartons of 100 in foil; bottles of 100.

Insect Bite Cream (Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.): Amtazolin hydrochloride B.P.C. 2.0%, benzocaine B.P. 3.0%, cetrimide B.P. 0.5%. For the relief of irritation and inflammation due to insect bites, stings and burns. Supplied in collapsible tubes of $\frac{\pi}{4}$ oz.

SANATOGEN

Genatosan Ltd., the manufacturer of Sanatogen, has announced that as a result of recent research, Glyceryl Mono-oleate, a highly active suspension agent, has been included which makes the product easier and quicker to mix.

An established nerve tonic for more than 50 years, Sanatogen also contains concentrated protein plus sodium glycerophosphate which is easily digested and readily assimilated.

The advertising campaign for this product from July 1960 to June 1961 has been increased by 40 per cent.

A feature of the campaign is the concentration on week-end city newspapers, backed by radio commercials on city and country networks.

The 12 months campaign commenced during the first week of July, and the public will receive an advertising message in some media every week during that period.

A new copy approach has been used in the advertising which sells in a restrained and effective manner. The text of the advertising is long and informative, and conveys an ethical and quality brand image.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON PTY. LIMITED

Changes in Board Announced

It was announced early this month that Mr. Clarence Edwards, Chairman of Directors, has resigned from the Board of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.

Mr. Clarence Edwards has been a Director since the incorporation of the Australian company in 1931, and has been Chairman since 1948.

During these 29 years Mr. Edwards has seen the company develop from a small manufacturing organisation originally established at Dowling Street, Sydney, to one of the major surgical dressings and toiletry producers in Australia, with a six storey administrative block in York Street North, Sydney, an extensive manufacturing plant at Botany, N.S.W., and sales and warehousing branches in all other States.

Mr. Edwards' resignation follows indifferent health

Mr. Edwards' resignation follows indifferent health over recent years.

Mr. W. H. Northam, who joined the company as a salesman shortly after its inception and has been Managing Director since 1945, has succeeded Mr. Edwards as Chairman of the Board.

Mr. R. B. Crawford, previously General Manager, has now been appointed Managing Director.

J. & J. ACQUIRES CONTROLLING INTEREST IN ANDREWS LABORATORIES

The Managing Director of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., Mr. W. H. Northam, announced on August 1 that his company has purchased the controlling interest in Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd., a company manufacturing ethical products, drugs and fine chemicals.

Mr. Northam stated that the primary object of the Johnson's acquisition of Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. was to provide an organisation for the detailing and distribution of McNeil pharmaceuticals, products of the McNeil Laboratories Incorporated, which was acquired by the parent company in America recently.

McNeil Laboratories Inc. is one of the oldest ethical product manufacturers in the United States of America, having been founded originally by Robert McNeil in 1879. Today it is a recognised leader in the fields of antihistamines, analgesics and antispasmodics.

The new outlet will also enable the distribution of other overseas pharmaceutical products acquired by the parent company and becoming available shortly for distribution throughout Australia.

Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. will continue to operate as a separate organisation, but the Managing Director (Mr. W. H. Northam), General Manager (Mr.

R. B. Crawford) and the Financial Director (Mr. W. J. Allman), of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., will join the Andrews Board.

NEW POLYTHENE BOTTLES

A new material for the blow moulding of flexible polythene bottles is now being made in Australia at ICIANZ polythene plant at Botany, New South

This grade of "Alkathene" (XDG-33) was specially developed by ICI in England for bottles to contain detergents. Liquid detergents can cause cracking in the stressed areas of polythene mouldings made from general purpose grades. The new grade has a high degree of resistance to stress cracking. Other grades are available to cope with liquids that cause less severe cracking than do strong detergents.

than do strong detergents.

Flexible polythene bottles are popular in Australia for a wide variety of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, and detergents will now be able to join the range.

The world's first user of the new material was a British manufacturer. The ability of the pack used to send a jet of detergent into the water with just a squeeze added to the product's appeal.

The surface of XDG-33 bottles can be either glossy or matt, depending on the mould used, and it is easy to print

to print.

to print.

The bottles can be of any shape, giving immediate identification to the product in the shop.

The Plastics Technical Service and Development Laboratory of ICIANZ at Ascot Vale, Victoria, will shortly have modern production-scale blow-moulding equipment to enable it to give advice and service to the packaging and moulding industries.

THREE BIG DRUG MOVES

Three important moves in the chemical and pharmaceutical field have been announced recently.

A senior executive of Cyanamid International is returning to Australia for more talks on the formation of a joint company with Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.

Directors of Cyanamid Australia Pty. Ltd. announced that Mr. R. T. Bogan, executive director of Cyanamid International, would return to Sydney soon. Mr. Bogan was in Australia last February.

His mission will include more discussions on a joint company with Drug Houses of Australia. He will also examine further possibilities of expansion of Cyanamid's activities in Australia.

Mr. Bogan's responsibilities include planning and co-ordination of overseas operating divisions of Cyanamid into new markets and additional fields of operations outside the U.S. and Canada.

Cyanamid, and its associated Lederle Laboratories, are world leaders in the chemical industry, and have been operating in Australia since 1951

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. has acquired a control-ling interest in Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. An Australian and an American pharmaceutical company have merged. [See separate announcement earlier in this section .- Ed.]

The acquisition of Andrews Laboratories by Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., announced by J. & J.'s managing director, follows the acquisition of McNeil Laboratories Inc. by the parent Johnson company in America.

The primary objective of the local move is to provide organisation for the detailing and distribution of McNeil pharmaceuticals.

McNeil Laboratories, founded in 1879, was a leader in the fields of antihistamines, analgesics and antispans-

Third move announced recently was (see "A.J.P.," July 30, p. 713) a merger between Mead Johnson & Co., of America, and the Caringbah, N.S.W., company, Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd.

ABBOTT SENDS AID TO CHILE AND JAPAN

Relief from all parts of the world has been pouring in to aid victims of the recent tragic earthquakes in Chile and tidal waves in Japan.

Outlining his company's donations to the stricken countries, a spokesman for Abbott Laboratories explained that mercy shipments of drugs were arranged through the International Red Cross.



In Chile, Richard Tomlin, right, representing the League of Red Cross Societies of Geneva, Switzerland, is shown here expressing his gratitude on behalf of his institution to Abbott Laboratories for its aid to victims of earthquakes in Chile and tidal waves in Japan. From Abbott Laboratories de Chile Lida., are Antonio Chehade (left) and Osvaldo Foltz.

The pharmaceutical firm dispatched \$250,000 worth of antibiotics and blood bank equipment to Chile, and contributed \$10,000 worth of erythromycin and other drugs to the Japanese Red Cross for relief of tidal wave victims in northern Honshu.

When Agadir, Morocco, was rocked by an earthquake, Abbott sent penicillin and sulpha drug supplies, the spokesman said.

"STRIPE" TOOTHPASTE

New toothpaste, Stripe, incorporating the germicide Hexachlorophene, contained in red stripes, added fresh at every squeeze, reached the Australian market during the month with what was claimed to be "the widest publicity blaze ever planned for a toothpaste."

Rexona Pty. Ltd., maker of Stripe, is con-fident that its record promotion, combined product's novel striped appearance and concetration of active will Hexachlorophene, make Stripe a household word overnight.

The publicity cam-paign, designed to reach consumers all over Australia, will include:-



· Television: Commercial screened in the most concentrated TV. barrage ever given to a toothpaste . . . 14 top shows throughout the country, plus saturation "spots" at all hours of the day and night.

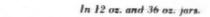
Roboleine

A Nutritive and Digestive Food In Mainutrition and Convalescence

Described many years ago by the British Medical Journal as "a perfect food," Roboleine is still regarded as the ideal preparation for under-nourished and delicate children, and the most palatable.

Roboleine—a combination of cream of malt, egg yolk, red and yellow bone marrow and the unsaponifiable fraction of cod liver oil—is a well-balanced mixed food containing the vitamins in natural form and association. It is interesting to note that one teaspoonful of Roboleine is equivalent, in terms of Vitamin D, to one tablespoonful of B.P. Malt and Cod Liver Oil. Delicious to take and easy to digest. It is ideal for convalescents and those who are run down through over-strain of mind or body.

Roboleine stimulates the appetite, builds up resistance and feeds the nerves and tissues. Your invalid and child patients will enjoy this real health-giving addition to their diet.



From all Wholesalers throughout Australia and New Zealand

Manufactured in the Laboratories of



Handforth Laboratories Claphom Road, London



New 6 State Campaign builds More New Business for FAREX



Remember FAREX is a "chemist only" line - It deserves your support

GET TOGETHER NOW ON STOCKS AND DISPLAYS WITH YOUR GLAXO-ALLENBURYS REPRESENTATIVE.

GLAXO-ALLENBURYS (AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.

- Film: An outstanding two-minute colour film which will be screened in every sizeable country town in Australia.
- Newspapers: Full-page advertisements are scheduled for all top-circulation metropolitan papers and for selected country papers.
- Magazines: Nothing less than full-page colour ads. in five leading national magazines will carry Stripe's message to all Australian women.
- Radio: A saturation spot sampaign will sell Stripe to the farthest corners of every State and take the news to customers out of reach of television.
- Display: Dynamic point-of-sale display material will go to all retail outlets.

The germicide Hexachlorophene used in Stripe was discovered by the Swiss scientist, M. Givaudin. It is claimed to have a high reputation with the public, and to be widely accepted among the medical profession as an effective germicide for use in a toothpaste.

Stripe has the advantage of providing its added concentration of germ-killer in a "see it yourself" form. Whenever you squeeze the tube, an active concentration of Hexachlorophene comes out in the red stripes.

The ingenious tube is covered by world-wide patent, and is exclusive to Rexona and associated overseas companies.

Promotion of Stripe will stress the fact that the easily-identifiable, freshly-added germicide is the users' guarantee of a hygienically clean mouth and germ-free, sweet breath.

Children are excellent salesmen for Stripe, and they clean their teeth more often and for longer with Stripe than they do with "plain" pastes.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 8/8/60-

Chemists' Section: Additions

Size	Retail						1	Whol	esale
	Will	liam 1	R. Warr	ner &	Co.	Pty.	Ltd.		
100s	D.P.	Tab.	Codein	Co. E	3.P.	(Warn	er)	6/-	each
1000s			Codein						

General Section: Additions

	Amada Pty. Ltd.		
4/6	Amada Hand Protective Cream	36/-	doz.
	Marigny (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd.		
11/11	Tintette	75/-	doz.
	(As from September 1, 1960.)		

General Section: Alterations

		Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd.
	8/7	Curleze Hair Waving Shampoo
	6/5	Lipcote
Refills	4/6	Nutrinail

Notified 18/8/60:—

Chemists' Section: Addition

Retail	William R.	War	ner	å	Co.	Pty	Ltd.		Whol	esale
D.P. D.P.	Ecomytrin Ecomytrin								8/4	each each

General Section: Addition

	National Chemi	cal Proc	lucts	Pty.	Limite	d.	
10/11	Napro Instant	Colour	Rinse	s-S	ilver		
	Blonde—Lilac	Haze				72/-	doz.

General Section: Alteration

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Very little to report this month. The only news is from our overseas friends in I.P.S.F. As you know, they are holding a Study Tour in Stockholm at the present time, and I received a letter a month or so ago to say that two Australian girls working in Great Britain were attending. I wrote to them immediately and asked them, on behalf of N.A.P.S.A., if they would act as our observers to the conference, as no other Australians would be there. They very kindly agreed and will prepare two reports for us, one on the business angle of the conference and the other concerning social events. Their names are Joan Gray and Mary Brauer.

The Annual Blood Donation Week has once again passed. I have not received any reports regarding attendances, but I'm sure each State did its share.

—Trevor C. Cichero, National Publicity Officer.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Victoria this year has started a Tertiary Students' Federation to which V.P.S.A. has now become affiliated. The first meeting of this new organisation (V.F.T.S.) was held in the Men's Lounge, Union House, University of Melbourne, on May 28. The delegates representing Pharmacy were Tam Lynden-Bell, Leigh Jones and John Christensen. A draft constitution was prepared by Melbourne University S.R.C., and after many amendments was ratified as the Official Constitution.

The second meeting of V.F.T.S. was held on June 18, also at the University, when Mr. Brian Lancaster was elected to the position of President. The meeting closed with a successful sherry party, organised by the University S.R.C.

The next meeting was held on August 6 at the Royal Melbourne Technical College, at which the topics of Asian Student Welfare, Travel Concessions and Cooperative Bookshop were discussed. All these topics concern Pharmacy in some aspect, so the new Tertiary Students' Federation should prove very helpful to Pharmacy students in the future.

The Annual Dinner was held at Scott's Hotel on July 27, at which the first three Honorary Life Members were installed. The Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dr. B. L. Stanton and Mr. N. W. Coe have over the past years devoted much time and thought to all aspects of Pharmacy Student Welfare, for which they have gained great respect from all the students. An excellent evening was had by all, who thoroughly enjoyed the floor show provided by the management.

—John Christensen, Association Publicity Officer.

ADELAIDE PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS'

The Annual Dinner held in July was a "mighty show." The attendance this year was almost double that of last year, and everyone enjoyed themselves tremendously. The band provided appropriate background music for some enthusiastic "choristers" amongst the students, who entertained their table companions with selections from N.A.P.S.A.'s Song Book.

Between courses, speeches were given by the official guests, who added to the enjoyment by relating witty

stories. After the official part of the dinner was completed, dancing became first favourite entertainment amongst the students.

On July 26, representatives from the Upjohn Company showed a film of its parent company plant in Michigan, U.S.A. The film was most interesting and the tea served afterwards was appreciated by all.

N.A.P.S.A. Blood Donation Week was successfully campaigned here by the committee, and thanks go to the new and older donors.

The next social event, planned for September 4, is the Annual Picnic and (grudge) Football Match between the Apprentices and Qualifieds, to be held at Silver Lake. From all reports there is no doubt that the Apprentices will win. This year there will be a barbecue and dance after the match, which was a popular finish to the Car Trial. The picnic is A.U.P.S.A.'s last official function for the year, as work for exams. takes pride of place for the next few months.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

August 12 was the night of the end-of-term dance, in the form of a cabaret at the University Army Drill Hall. As with other functions held by the students this year, the cabaret was a great success.

With the final examinations coming up in a few weeks it is inevitable that the social functions held by the students must for the time being come to a standstill. It has been pleasing to note that the Association's social functions this year have been voted by those who attended them as being the most successful yet. To mention a few—the ball, the car trial, the football matches and the cabaret.

The committee members wish to thank the students for their co-operation at these functions, hoping that they enjoyed them and asking for their continued interest in the Association's activities.

-Dudley Carr. Local Publicity Officer.

NEW ZEALAND REVIEW

In this article, reviewing student affairs in New Zealand for the past three months, may I extend to all Australian students the kindest regards from your New Zealand neighbours. After recently receiving from Trevor Cichero a little "gen" on your next year's congress, it seems at this stage, after a little investigation, that you may have some New Zealanders at this muchlooked-forward-to event in the "Apple Island." What a most progressive forward move in our liaison relationships would such a visit like this be! One thing, however: it will have to be a mighty good show to beat our N.A.P.S.N.Z. Easter Conference, held this year at Christchurch.

Two newly-formed associations sat at the conference table this year (Bay of Plenty and South Auckland), making five affiliated member associations. The prospects are high indeed for the newly-formed New Zealand School of Pharmacy Student Association to soon become affiliated. The highly successful conference augurs well for the future and New Zealand students eagerly await next year's, which, if all goes well, may be held at the School of Pharmacy, Petone, Wellington.

Some News From the Associations

Auckland.—Auckland are most proud of their "Scale Paper"—and rightly so. I have yet to see an equal in students' magazine publications. It's improving all the time and is doing a great job amongst N.Z. students. Their ball went off with a bang and was voted the best

ever by the 126 people present, even though they were a sorry lot at work next day!

South Auckland.—Highlighting this year's programme of general meetings held so far was a plastic surgery lecture, illustrated by slides, given by Mr. D. Rae, of the Waikato Hospital. A proposed ski trip to Mt. Ruapehu din ot eventuate, as no hut was available for the weekend, but it is now proposed to combine with Bay of Plenty on their ski trip.

Bay of Plenty—Particular importance is being given to the promotion of a nation-wide photographic competition, open to all in pharmacy. There is little news of progress as yet on this venture. Headquarters of this association—Rotorua—are to be hosts for the Auckland Provincial Convention next year. Publicity for this terrifically popular week-end will soon be under way. Meanwhile, its "Come to Rotorua—the Heart of the Thermal Wonderland."

Wellington.—The annual ball was again a terrific success. An important job is being done in liaison work with the new school's association at Petone. Combined social functions are planned for later in the year, including a rugby match that "will make the All Blacks and Springboks look like apologies to the game."

Canterbury.—Seems there is competition amongst associations with their magazines, but heartiest congratulations to the Editorial Committee of "Retort"—a fine, worthy effort is this new-look publication, modelled on the lines of Auckland's "Scale Paper." The ball was another to really go with a bang. It was a terrific success. A visit to the Otago students is planned, and should prove very popular.

Otago.—A further addition to the club-rooms (these the pharmacy students share with the architectural students) is a coffee bar—percolators, cups, etc., yet to come! When completed, it will be a major asset. From its social functions and general meeting attendances it would seem that Otago Association has a new "lease of life."

It is anticipated that a new I.P.S.F. song-book is to be compiled and I am anxious to receive any typically New Zealand songs for it.—John B. Wickham, I.P.S.F. Liaison Secretary (N.Z.).

OVERSEAS NEWS-U.S.A.

Self-Service Works!

In some parts of the country there are, apparently, retail druggists who still refuse to concede that the efficient use of self-service techniques is a merchandising way of life for the modern-day, small businessman. Even though some pharmacists label self-service as unprofessional and damaging to their best interests, many floor and counter displays are in use to cater for the desire of drug-store patrons to serve themselves. This is a peculiar type of blind spot in the thinking of intelligent men, states "Drug Topics" (June 6, p. 44), and the editors feel constrained to point out that merely objecting to self-service verbally, while employing it in the day-by-day operation of a pharmacy, is inconsistent, illogical and impractical. According to that paper, self-service has a place in today's retail drug stores. It does not require massive store footage, check-out counters, and a complete duplication of supermarket-type merchandising techniques. This would be a mistake. Self-service floor stands and counter displays and the use of attractively designed wall sections containing those products which lend themselves to this pattern of trading can and are being employed by retail pharmacists everywhere without sacrificing the professional atmosphere so necessary to the stability of the drug store.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," July 9, 1960.



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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Appointment of Director-General

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Service Act, has appointed Major-General William Dudley Refshauge, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G., to the position of Director-General of Health, Department of Health, Canberra, as from first day of September, 1960.

The appointment of Percy Walton Petterson as Pharmacist (Inspection), Grade 1 (£1443-£1623), Third Division, Pharmaceutical Section, Victoria, has been confirmed.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER REPRIMANDED

Notice is given in the Commonwealth Gazette, 16th June, 1960, that the Honourable the Minister for Health, Doctor Donald A. Cameron, did on the seventeenth day of May, 1960, following a report of the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry, for the State of Queensland, reprimand Roger William Percy, Medical Practitioner, concerning conduct in relation to his provision of medical services under part IV of the National Health Act 1953-1959.

SPIRITS ACT BY-LAWS

By proclamation in the Commonwealth Gazette, dated June 2, 1960, the following preparation has been added to the list of medicines for external use, which may be prepared with industrial methylated spirit:—

"Dabiton Cold Sore Lotion"—manufactured by Roland Laboratories, Sheffield, Tasmania.

R.A.A.M.C.

The following notifications have appeared in recent issues of the Commonwealth Gazette:—

The following officers have been placed on the retired list, with permission to retain their rank and wear the prescribed uniform:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Braithwaite, Southern Command, June 30, 1960.

Major E. H. Phillips, Central Command, June 19, 1960.

Lieutenant E. J. Wilson is appointed from the Reserve of Officers to be Temporary Captain, May 26, 1960.

Lieutenant K. L. Bate relinquishes the temporary rank of Captain, May 15, 1960, and is transferred to the Reserve of Officers, R.A.A.M.C., Northern Command, May 16, 1960.

Geoffrey Albert Kirkpatrick Appleyard is appointed to be Lieutenant (provisionally), May 19, 1960.

Robert Charles Fuller is appointed to be Lieutenant

with a Short Service Commission for a period of two years, May 24, 1960.

Lieutenant H. J. Barnes has been transferred to the Reserve of Officers, R.A.A.M.C., Central Command, as from April 27, 1960.

Paul Alfred Mensforth has been appointed Lieutenant as from February 24, with a Short Service Commission, for a period of two years.

Rodney Ian Walton has been appointed Lieutenant with a Short Service Commission for a period of five years, as from March 14, 1960.

Captain G. H. Harman has relinquished the temporary rank of Major, March 16, 1960. He is placed upon the retired list, Eastern Command, and is granted the honorary rank of Major, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform.

Captain A. C. McWhinney. Western Command, has been placed on the retired list, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, June 30, 1960.

Lieutenant G. D. Bodimeade is transferred to the Citizen Military Forces from the Australian Regular Army, April 21, 1960.

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) W. H. Wilcock is appointed from the Regular Army Special Service Reserve, and to be Captain, May 3, 1960, with a Short Service Commission, for a period of five years.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Statement by Dr. the Hon, D. A. Cameron, O.B.E., M.P., Commonwealth Minister for Health

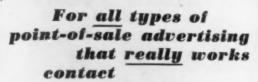
"The new Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme was introduced in the public interest, and it will be amended from time to time in the public interest, but not for any other reason."

The Commonwealth Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron, said this on August 4.

"The Government decided to expand the former scheme because it felt that its scope was too limited to meet present-day needs," he said.

"One of its weaknesses was that it tended to limit doctors' prescribing. It covered some 50 per cent. of the prescriptions normally written by doctors. This meant that while one group of patients received medicine free, another group was required to pay for its medicine in full The Government was anxious to extend the scope of the scheme, but it did not want to place an avoidably heavy burden on the taxpayer in the process. It therefore adopted the principle it had applied to other aspects of the National Health Scheme. This was that it required the beneficiary to accept a small personal share of the cost. It adopted a new and greatly expanded range of medicines, but it asked that the individual recipient should share the cost to the extent of paying the nominal fee of 5/- for each prescription dispensed. Since many of the prescriptions cost £2, £4 and up to £8 each—some in fact even more—this represented what might reasonably be regarded as very good value. The public, I am happy to say, has freely acknowledged this fact.

"The major critics of the scheme appear to be certain members of the medical profession. Their com-



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COMMONWEALTH—Continued

plaint appears to be variously that the scheme is now so wide that it involves them in a great deal more office work, or—and this seems to me to be an odd contradiction in terms-that it is not wide enough. It is said that a great many more drugs and preparations should be included. To the extent that the scheme is now wider, I suppose it may be said that it does involve the individual doctor in more clerical work in writing pre-scriptions, but prescriptions would still have to be written in some form or other, whether they were in-side the scheme or outside. It is true that to use the scheme, doctors must comply with its requirements and must make a carbon copy of each prescription.

"But that requirement applied to the former scheme, in precisely the same way. There are no new or limit-ing conditions in the new scheme that did not apply to the old. No drug or preparation that was in the old scheme has been taken off. The prescribers' book on which the doctors and chemists work has been simplified as far as possible, and further revisions are under discussion at this moment, with a view to saving busy professional men's time.

"As to the drugs that are or are not listed, I would say this. Unless the Government places on the list every known drug and patent medicine, and unless it removes every limitation on the quantities of drugs that may be prescribed, there will always be some criticism. That is because this question is actually one of personal opinion.

"Because that is the case, and to remove the question from the realm of purely personal opinion, the Govern-ment has consistently sought the guidance, with regard ment has consistently sought the guidance, with regard to the listing of drugs, of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Advisory Committee. This is not a committee of public servants. It is an independent committee of medical and pharmaceutical experts, free from all pressures, whether political or commercial. The doctors who are members of it were chosen from a panel nominated by the British Medical Association itself. They comprise a majority of four on the committee of saven. a majority of four on the committee of seven.

"No new drug is added to the list of benefits, or removed from it, except on the advice of this committee. Groups of doctors, individual doctors, drug manufacturers and individual citizens are at liberty to submit requests for the inclusion of a drug. The Committee's requests for the inclusion of a drug. The Committee's finding determines whether I, as Minister, recommend to the Government that the drug be included or otherwise, and if it is included, in what quantity it should be made available as a pharmaceutical benefit.

"A special meeting of this committee was held recently, and its recommendations are now being implemented. They will be given effect from October 1. his will result in about 100 new items being added to the list of pharmaceutical benefits.

"But it should be made plain that the proposed additions will not revolutionise the scheme. It is my opinion that no such revolution is called for. The scheme is so wast in its implications and the medical issues so important to the well-being of the community as a whole, that I believe wisdom dictates that we should hasten slowly, achieving success by steady progression rather than risking error as the result of undue haste.

"This I would add. I am by no means convinced that the scheme is basically unsatisfactory. I am, in fact, convinced that it is both generous and effective. The public is infinitely better off with it than it would The public is infinitely better off with it than it would be without it. It is capable of improvement, no doubt, and it is the Government's wish that it should be improved where improvement is shown to be practicable. To suggest that such a splendid conception should be scrapped because it does not suit one section of the community—or a section of a section—while the public is the section of a section—while the public is the section of the community—or a section of a section—while the public is the section of t at large stands to gain such material benefit, is quite

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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-8254).

Visitors to the College of Pharmacy (Parkville) during I.U.P.A.C. Symposium Week included: Dr. W. Mitchell (Stafford Allen Ltd., London); Professor T. H. Elliott (Malaya), Professor S. E. Wright (Sydney), Dr. H. T. Openshaw (Wellcome Foundation, London), Dr. B. Brown (Sydney), Miss Sharon Fuller (Minnesota, U.S.A.)

Mr. Australia Shaw, well known to Victorian chemists, having relieved in many parts of the State, has been in hospital. We are pleased, however, to report that he has made some progress, but, on medical advice, he must not walk beyond the confines of his garden for some time. Mr. Shaw qualified in 1914, and resides at Katunga.

News has been received of Mr. Ian Pitman, Kodak Travelling Scholar, at present in the United Kingdom Ian, who is accompanied by his wife, and is a student in University College, London, has successfully completed the first year of his science course, taking honours in Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Physics. We extend our sincere congratulations to him.

Wedding: On July 8 Miss Margaret Pincus was married to Mr. Frank Gottstein, a Queensland engineer. Mrs. Gottstein will continue to conduct her pharmacy at North Springvale under her maiden name.

Birth.—At London, on August 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Ian H. Yule, a daughter (Susan). Congratulations!

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. G. K Treleaven on the birth of a daughter—Louise—on August 7, at Mercy Hospital.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS. AUGUST LIST

MANAGERS AND	RELIEVERS: AUGUST LIST
Reliever	Pharmacy
Allen, Mr. K. B	Mr. D. P. A. Mayson, Mt. Waverley.
Bishop, Miss J	
Browne, Miss M	
Digby, Mrs. J. W	Mr. G. N. Wilson, Robinvale
	Mr. E. W. Waters, Kerang
	Mr. I. M. Purton, Balranald, N.S.W.
Dobyn, Mr. B. L	Mr. H. Gorr, Kyabram
Everett, Mr. C. D	
Frydman, Mr. J	
Hamon, Mr. L. J	Mr. W. C. West, Shepparton
Hilton, Mr. L. D	
Hogan, Mrs	Mr. J. T. Chenhalls, Sandring- ham
	Mr. A. L. Skewes, East Kew
Kellas, Mr. J. G	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sth. Melb.
	Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Mayhew,
	Reservoir
Kemp, Mr. C. T.	Mr. R. W. Sanders, Frankston
Knight, Mr. L. E	Mr. M. R. Rodd, Dandenong
McNamara, Mr. P. T.	Mr. S. G. Robson, Hamilton
Morrison, Mr. I. G	Mrs. H. A. Taylor, Macleod
	Mr. A. N. Barcham, Bentleigh

Reliever	Pharmacy
Moloney, Mr. J. D	Mr. L. F. X. Egan, Coburg
	Mr. I. M. Purton, Balranald, N.S.W.
Rogers, Mr. P. E	
Shaw, Miss J	
Smith, Mr. G. V	
Symmons, Mr. R	. Mrs. O. G. Powell, Port Fairy
Whittaker, Miss E	
Wilson, Mr. M. J.	

Miss D. Rea has taken over the managership of Mr. R. B. Grinlington's pharmacy, 187 Booran Road, South Caulfield.

Mr. A. Lourie has gone for a world tour. During his absence, Mr. K. Langfelder will manage his pharmacy at East Bentleigh.

Mr. P. F. Girolami will act as manager for the estate of late Mr. J. H. West, Mildura.

Mr. I. M. Donkin has been appointed manager of Crundall's pharmacy, High Street, Windsor.

Mr. P. Riggio has appointed Mrs. J. Hunt manager of his new pharmacy at Mt. Waverley.

Miss M. Moran has been appointed manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Hawthorn, and Mrs. E. Griffiths has returned to her position as manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Camber-

Mr. I. A. Bray, Bentleigh, has Mrs. M. Freiden in charge on Saturday mornings.

Miss L. M. Hicks has been appointed manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, Buckley Street, Essendon.

Mr. R. W. Manning has joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department, Alfred Hospital.

Mr. W. A. Mercer has joined the Pharmacy Department of the Peter McCallum Cancer Institute.

Mr. N. E. Vince has appointed Mr. N. Burgess as manager of his branch pharmacy at East Keilor.

Mr. E. J. Wilson is at present a patient at R.G.H., Heidelberg. Unfortunately, he has had to cancel two of his relieving appointments.

Mr. H. G. Ferrier will manage the new Henry Francis Pharmacy in the Myer establishment, Chadstone.

Mr. K. L. Roberts will manage Martin & Pleasance pharmacy at Chadstone.

Mr. K. A. Short has been transferred from the U.F.S. Dispensary, St. Kilda, to the Prahran Dispensary.

Miss P. M. Johnston has been appointed manager of the U.F.S. Dispensary, Fairfield.

Business Changes

Mr. G. A. Saunders advises change of address from 195 to 684 Glenferrie Road, Hawthorn, E.2.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hussey have notified change of address from 13 to 23 Woodland Street, Strathmore.

New Pharmacies Opened:

Mr. N. E. Vince, 22 Wingara Avenue, East Keilor.

Mr. M. Snyder, 46 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.

Mr. J. R. Beovich, 7 Pinewood Drive, Mt. Waverley.

Mr. S. F. Clark, Trentwood Shopping Centre, Doncaster Road, North Balwyn.

Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Hall and Mr. W. T. Moritz, Bayswater Road, Croydon.

Mr. P. Riggio, 6 Andrews Street, Mt. Waverley.

VICTORIA—Continued

Messrs. Henry Francis & Co. will open in October at Myer Shopping Centre, cnr. Dandenong and Chadstone Roads, Chadstone,

Messrs. F. C. G. & P. N. Pleasance, trading as Martin & Pleasance, will open in October at 62 Chadstone Shopping Centre, Chadstone.

The following pharmacies have changed hands:-

Mrs. R. M. Flanagan purchased from Mr. V. Israel, 204 Deakin Avenue, Mildura.

Mr. A. D. McKnight from Mr. G. A. Saunders, Skewes Pharmacy, cnr. Warrigal and Centre Dandenong Roads,

Mr. P. R. Monichon from Mr. B. J. Hawkins, 32 Errol Street, North Melbourne.

Mr. M. Halprin from Mr. J. B. Daly, 23 Sussex Street, Merlynston.

Mr. L. E. Knight from Mr. G. Hutcheson, Allan Street, Kvabram.

Mr. J. C. Holland from Mr. J. Winter, 181 Murray Street, Colac.

Mr. J. I. Richards from Mr. S. F. Clark, 1052 Burke Road, Balwyn.

Mr. H. W. Lewis from Messrs. B. F. Huntsman and L. C. Withers, 939 Station Street, Box Hill North.

ADDITION TO SPECIFIED DRUGS SCHEDULE

By proclamation in the Government Gazette dated July 6, 1960, Hydrallazine was added to Part 2 of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act, 1958 (Specified Drugs).

This brings Hydrallazine and preparations of it under prescription control.

DENTISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS FOR FLUORIDES

We have received reports that some chemists have declined to dispense fluoride tablets on prescriptions written by dentists.

This probably is due to lack of information regarding the provision in the regulations. The Dangerous Drugs Regulations provide that dentists may prescribe fluorides for the purpose of prevention of dental caries.

GOLF AT VICTORIA

The meeting of the Victorian Chemists' Golf Club held at Victoria Golf Club on August 15 was an in-dividual Stableford competition. Results were as follow:

A Division: W. Cornell (9/8), 34 points.
B Division: I. Barnes (15/13), 30 points.
C Division: J. Morrison (25/22), 37 points, on count-

back from J. Hargreaves.

Special Division: S. Carroll (27/24), 36 points.

Visitor's Trophy: J. Glynn (3/3), 35 points.

MASSIVE DOSE OF PHENOBARBITAL

Infant Survives

Prompt treatment was responsible for saving the life of a two and a half years old girl on August 15.

The child, Judy Szatmari, of Moonee Ponds, swallowed 95 phenobarbital tablets. The reports do not indicate the strength. Her parents rushed her immediately after discovery of the mishap to the Royal Children's Hospital, where doctors washed out her stomach. Later she was reported to be in a satisfactory con-

The mother said she believed the child had climbed on to a chair and taken the tablets.

U.S. STUDENT VISITOR

Miss Sharon Fuller, a final year student of the Pharmacy Department, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, was a visitor and observer at the Victorian College of Pharmacy during a fortnight in August.

She was one of a party of six senior students from the University of Minnesota, U.S., who had travel grants to visit Australia during long vacation to investigate our way of life and report back to their faculty and their student body.

During her visit to the Victorian College she gathered much information concerning pharmacy and pharma-ceutical organisation, which she will embody in a thesis she will prepare and submit on her return home. She was also able to communicate some information concerning pharmaceutical conditions in her own State.

These scholarships are sponsored by a group of businessmen in Minnesota. Fares of the students selected are paid, but they are required to meet their own personal expenses while away from home.

Miss Fuller was the only member of the party with pharmacy as her predominant interest. She has visited pharmacy schools in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Whilst in Melbourne she was in residence at Janet Clarke Hall, University of Melbourne.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SPECIFIED DRUGS

£25 Fine

A senior member of the Police Drug Bureau-Senior Detective J. R. Salisbury—gave evidence in the Geelong City Court on August 3 in regard to a charge against Clive Vincent Millett, of the Geelong Bio-Chemic Centre, for allegedly having a Specified Drug in his possession.

Senior Detective Salisbury said that he found three tablets of sulphadimidine on the premises. Millett informed him that he got them from an old friend. He also admitted that he had no qualifications, and was not a registered doctor. He stated that he was a bio-chemist.

Senior Detective Salisbury told the magistrate that the tablets could be dangerous if prescribed under the wrong conditions.

The defendant, who did not appear in court, was fined

SERIOUS EFFECT OF DRINKING FURNITURE POLISH

A case recently reported in a country town in Victoria suggests that children are not the only persons who can be seriously injured by inadvertently taking household cleaning preparations.

In the case brought to notice a man took a dose of M—— Furniture Polish instead of medicine. From 2-4 drachms were swallowed. He realised his mistake and immediately took an emetic and vomited. Still feeling unwell, he rang his doctor, who sent him to hospital. On arrival he was gasping for breath, shivering and blue about the lips. He remained in hospital for the night, and was treated with oxygen and hot water bottles. By next morning he had recovered.

The furniture polish involved is packed in 6-oz. dispensing bottles, and the label has no warning as to its poisonous nature or antidote.

The doctor who treated this man stated that the prompt emetic undoubtedly saved his life, and that he had no ideas on the correct treatment he should have



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VICTORIA-Continued

DOCTOR WARNS ON ADMINISTRATION OF ASPIRIN TO CHILDREN

Considerable publicity was given during the month to a statement by Dr. John Court, Assistant Medical Director of the Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne.

Dr. Court stated that young children had vastly differing reactions to any Aspirin preparations. Aspirin tablets should be administered to infants only on the advice of a physician, he said.

He was commenting on an inquest into the death of seven-month-old Alan Geoffrey Botterill, of The Basin. The City Coroner found that the child died on January 27 from an upper respiratory tract infection.

Evidence was given that Mrs. Botterill had administered twelve Aspirin tablets to her son between January 24 and 27, when he seemed to be having teething trouble.

Dr. Court said there was a possibility that a child ill for any reason, and particularly one not feeding correctly, might be adversely affected by Aspirin.

Thirty-one children had been admitted to the Children's Hospital with Aspirin poisoning between 1952 and the end of 1959.

NEW REGULATIONS PROHIBIT DRY-CLEANING AGENCIES IN PHARMACIES

Objection to dry-cleaning depots being conducted in chemist shops have been expressed in recent months by members of the public.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, disapproval of the practice was recorded and it was decided that members should be advised against conducting such agencies.

Members of the public, for the most part, are discriminating in regard to the conditions under which their medicines and foods are supplied, and for the supplier to indulge in any activity which may be regarded as unhygienic could act to his detriment.

The position has, however, now been settled by legal enactment.

Regulations published in the Government Gazette on August 3 prohibit any person selling, storing or handling foods, drugs or substances for sale for human consumption, from receiving or collecting any article of wearing apparel, footwear, bedding or materials to be cleaned (including dry-cleaning), laundered, repaired or renovated.

There is a proviso to these Regulations that it shall not be an offence for a person to sell by retail any tobacco or confectionery contained in sealed packages.

FORGED PRESCRIPTION FOR DEXEDRINE BRINGS FINE

Gertrude Maude Bawden, 54 years, was charged in the St. Kilda Court of Petty Sessions on May 31 with having uttered a prescription for Dexedrine, a substance included in the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act, 1958, purporting to have been written and signed by Percival Bartak, a medical practitioner, knowing the same to have been forged.

The defendant was fined £25, with £4/10/- costs.

Dr. Bartak gave evidence to the effect that he did not

write the prescription, nor give authority to any other person to write it under his name.

Mr. V. Gandolfo, a pharmaceutical chemist, of East Bentleigh, stated that on May 27 the defendant came to his pharmacy and tendered a prescription. The defendant was to return the following morning for the tablets.

Senior Detective J. R. G. Salisbury, of the Police Drug Bureau, stated that, in the company of Detective Brown, he was in Gandolfo's pharmacy on May 30, and saw the defendant enter the premises. He said that after some questioning of the defendant, she stated that she needed the tablets to keep her going; she should have admitted it earlier, but was ashamed. She then signed the statement admitting the offence.

DETERMINATION OF THE DISPENSARIES BOARD

The following rates have been fixed by the Dispensaries Wages Board, and came into operation as from the 1st July, 1960:

Apprentices			
**	£	S.	d.
1st year's experience	4	5	0
2nd year's experience		3	0
3rd year's experience			6
4th year's experience	14	0	6
Juvenile Workers			
0210120 1102212	£	S.	d.
1st six months' experience	2	15	0
2nd six months' experience	3	8	6
3rd six months' experience		16	6 0
4th six months' experience	6	3	6
5th six months' experience			0
6th six months' experience	8	5	0
7th six months' experience	9	12	0
8th six months' experience	10	17	0
Other Employees			
	£	S.	d.
Pharmaceutical Manager	35	0	0
Assistant Pharmaceutical Chemist	30	0	0
Unregistered Assistant	24	9	6
Female Shop Assistant	12	5	6

The following proportions will apply in all places:-

(a) Unregistered Assistants: One unregistered assistant to every three or fraction of three pharmaceutical chemists receiving not less than £30 per week.

(b) Apprentices:

 One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than £30 per week.

 (c) Juvenile Workers:

(c) Juvenile Workers: One juvenile worker (i.e., a shop assistant not engaged in dispensing or compounding medicines, drugs, or medicinal preparations, and who is under the age of 21 years) may be employed in any dispensary.

THE PERSONAL EMERGENCY ADVICE SERVICE

The Deputy Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Authority writes:

I wonder if you have heard of the Personal Emergency Advice Service and the rather special work it is doing. It was started in April this year in order to help people who are in difficulties and to give comfort to those who are unbearably lonely or emotionally distressed.

There may come a time when this service can be of use to you, should you want to discuss your worries confidentially and if you like, anonymously. The service is a free one, it is organised by the Mental Hygiene Department, and it is staffed for 24 hours every day.

In the past four months there have been over 750 telephone calls and many letters as well.



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VICTORIA—Continued

Most of them have been about the caller's own personal problems, but inquiries about alcoholism, family difficulties and mental ill-health have been the most frequent of the other communications.

People who are seriously upset often have little idea of where to turn for help. It is as if they can no longer concentrate or think clearly. The staff of the Personal Emergency Advice Service listen confidentially and sympathetically to people's troubles, and they know to whom to refer the callers who want further help; but better still, if by talking to someone we can work out our own problems, this is the best solution of all.

When we were planning this service many of the calls were expected in the evenings or at night; but in fact 9 to 12 in the morning is the most popular time and Monday is the busiest day. We did not know how much use the service would be to the younger people, but quite a few inquiries have been from those under 21. Again, we expected that calls from women would be much more frequent, but the men have inquired almost as often.

Already we know that this is a valuable and useful service and that it will grow. But it will be helped if the telephone number can be better known and it will be found on the front page of the new telephone directory which will be published towards the end of 1960.

The number is 41 5678, but, if preferred, letters may be sent to Box 35, Fitzroy Post Office, for a personal reply.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

An International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural Products was organised by The Australian Academy of Science in association with I.U.P.A.C. (International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry).

Sessions were held in Melbourne, August 15-18; in Canberra, August 19-20; in Sydney, August 21-25.

The opening address, "Impact of Studies of Natural Products on Chemical Industry," was given in Melbourne by Professor A. Stoll, of Basle, Switzerland.

The presidential address, "Natural Product Chemistry—Retrospect and Prospect," was given in Canberra by Professor Sir Alexander Todd, of Cambridge, Great Britain, while the closing address, "Summary of Scientific Achievements of the Symposium," was given in Sydney by Sir Robert Robinson, formerly of Oxford.

Dr. J. R. Price, C.S.I.R.O., Chemical Research Laboratories, gave a special lecture, "Australian Natural Product Research."

Many world-famous chemists, including a number of Nobel prize-winners, participated in the congress. Professor A. J. Birch, Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Manchester (formerly of Sydney), was back for the occasion.

Professor E. R. Jones and Dr. H. W. Thompson came from Oxford.

Professor R. B. Woodward, U.S.A., gave an address on "The Total Synthesis of Chlorophyll."

Professor E. Lederer, who represented France, presented a paper, "Chemistry and Biochemistry of Biologically Active Bacterial Lipids."

Dr. H. W. Thompson (Oxford) gave a lecture, "Physicochemical methods of Investigating Natural Products."

Professor T. Govindachari (Madras) discussed "Recent Investigations on Some Alkaloids from Indian Plants."

Dr. A. C. Chatterjee came from Calcutta, where she is Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. A. Hofmann (Basle) read a paper on "Hallucinogenic Principles of Ololiuqui."

These are just a selection of the notable chemists at the conference and an indication of the wide range of interests and the routes of attack on problems associated with natural products.

The sessions of the symposium were divided into four sections:—

Aliphatic and Homocyclic Chemistry, Heterocyclic Chemistry, Biological Chemistry, Physical Methods.

This occasion provided undoubtedly the greatest array of chemists so far assembled in Australia at one time. The influence of the symposium should be very wide and far-reaching.

The special lectures of the congress will later be published through Butterworths Scientific Publications, London—the official publishing house of I.U.P.A.C.

VICK MERCHANDISING LECTURES INAUGURATED

The first of a series of lectures on pharmaceutical merchandising, sponsored by Vick Products Pty. Ltd., was delivered to an audience of about two hundred at the College of Pharmacy on August 23. It was fitting that the inaugural lecture was delivered by Mr. D. Glover, managing director in Australia of the Vick Co.

The President of the Society (Mr. F. W. Johnson) occupied the chair. He expressed a cordial welcome to the members of the audience and to the speaker (Mr. Glover). Mr. Johnson asked Mr. Glover to convey to his company the sincere thanks of the Council and of the members of the pharmaceutical profession for the splendid contribution to pharmacy which they had made. The merchandising course was something which was urgently needed and of tremendous importance.

Prior to delivering his lecture, Mr. Glover presented the Lunsford Richardson Pharmacy Award to Dr. Pushkar N. Kaul. He thanked the Society for making it possible for the award to be made at this meeting. The Lunsford Richardson Pharmacy Awards, he said, were given on a competitive essay programme open to all pharmacy students in the United States, both graduates and undergraduates. In making this award he had the privilege of representing four American firms engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, namely: The William S. Merrell Company, The National Drug Company, Walker Laboratories Inc., and Vick Products Division, all affiliates of the Vick Chemical Company of

The awards were established in 1954 for a twofold purpose:

To honour the memory of a father and his son who during their lifetime displayed an intense interest in pharmacy and the advancement of its importance as a health profession. The father, Lunsford Richardson, was founder of the Vick Chemical Company at his drugstore in Greensboro, North Carolina, in the year 1905, and the son, his namesake who succeeded him, played an important role in perpetuating the Vick Chemical Company and its affiliates as an international enterprise.
 To provide a means of building greeter interest.

2. To provide a means of building greater interest and enthusiasm among students in pharmacy as a profession, and of encouraging their leadership and the contribution of their ideas to the advancement of that profession in its vital services to physician and patient.

Dr. Kaul submitted the winning graduate manuscript covering "Studies of the Metabolism of Apomorphine" in the 1960 Lunsford Richardson Awards programme for the western region, while attending the University of California, and it gave Mr. Glover much pleasure to give the award to him. (Applause.)

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VICTORIA—Continued

Dr. Kaul suitably responded and expressed his thanks.

Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Pharmacy Board, who introduced Dr. Kaul to Mr. Glover, said that Dr. Kaul had started off his professional career as a pharmaceutical chemist in the University of Benares. He had had a most distinguished career and had gained his doctorate in the United States, where he studied under a scholarship. He was at present engaged in important research work in the Department of Pharmacology at the University of Melbourne, under the direction of Professor F. H. Shaw.

LABELLING OF POISONOUS HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS 1960

Labelling of Poisonous Household Substances Regulations made under the powers contained in the Health Act 1958 were published in the Government Gazette of July

They require special labelling on a number of house-hold substances which may be potentially dangerous, but which hitherto have not been subject to special labelling requirements.

The provisions relating to these substances do not apply to anything which is included in the Schedules to the Poisons Acts. The text of the Regulations is as follows:

- 1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Labelling of Poisonous Household Substances Regulations 1960" and shall come into operation three months after publication in the Government Gazette.
- The requirements of these Regulations shall be in addition to any other labelling requirement as set out in the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1958 or in any other Act, but the Regulations shall not apply to any substance, compound or mixture specified in or added to any of the Schedules of the Poisons Act 1958 (No. 6336).
- 3. (i) Any person who sells in a package any of the substances set out in the Schedule to these Regulations shall, where the quantity sold is one imperial quart or less, firmly attach to the package containing the substance a label in which shall be written—
 - (a) the nature of the substance unless clearly marked on the package;
 - (b) in letters of not less than twelve points the word "CAUTION" which word shall appear in red and constitute the first line of the label and no other word shall be written on the same line: Provided that in the case of a disinfectant or antiseptic the provisions of Regulation 82 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1958 shall apply and the requirements set out above shall appear on the label immediately following the word "DISINFECT-ANT" or "GERMICIDE" or "DISINFECTANT & GERMICIDE" or "ANTISEPTIC" as the case may
 - (c) immediately after the word "CAUTION" the following words in letters of not less than eight points "DANGEROUS IF SWALLOWED," "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN," "IF SWALLOWED SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE."
- (ii) In this Regulation the expression "twelve points" and "eight points" in respect of type shall have the same meaning as in Regulation 8 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1958.
- (iii) Every person who fails to comply with these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Twenty Pounds, and in the case of a continuing

offence a further daily penalty of not more than Five Pounds, but so that the total of such penalties shall not exceed One Hundred Pounds.

Schedule

Turpentine, Petrol. Lighter Fluid. Antiseptics, Disinfectants, Germicides, Deodorants Detergents, Car Polishes Household Polishes. Clothing Cleaners, Household Cleaners Bleaches and Bleaching Agents, Fly and Insect Sprays.

APPRENTICES' WAGES APPEAL

The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (Victorian Branch) lost an appeal to have second, third and fourth year apprentice rates of pay reduced.

The Workers' Compensation Board on August 12 refused to lower wages set by the Shops' Board No. 6 (Chemists) in July.

However, it upheld an appeal against the wage for a fifth year apprentice.

Fifth year apprentices will now receive £16 a week,

instead of the £20 margin award previously.

Rates upheld were: Second year, £7/3/-; third year, £10/0/6; fourth year, £14/0/6.

The rates will apply retrospectively, beginning from the first pay period on or after July 4.

JUDGMENT OF THE VICTORIAN INDUSTRIAL APPEALS COURT, AUGUST 12, 1960

Apprentice Pharmaceutical Chemists (Retail Pharmacies) Before the Industrial Appeals Court: His Honour Judge G. L. Dethridge, J. V. Stout, Esq.; E. R. Gwyther, Esq. In the Matter of an Appeal Against a Determination of the Shops Board, No. 6 (Chemists, by the Employers.

This was an appeal against a determination of Shops Board, No. 6, increasing rates of apprentices employed in retail pharmacies. The apprentices affected are those in the second, third, fourth and fifth years of apprenticeship. The Wages Board in June, 1960, increased the actual salaries of these apprentices as follows:—

 Second Year
 ...
 £4 16
 0 to £7
 3

 Third Year
 ...
 £6 14
 6 to £10
 0

 Fourth Year
 ...
 £8 0 2 to £14
 0

 Fifth Year
 ...
 £11 19
 0 to £20
 0

The employers appealed against the determination on the ground that these rates are excessive and that in adopting the apprenticeship rates fixed by the Dispensaries Wages Board the Shops Board acted contrary to principle as the employers before this Court were not represented before the Dispensaries Board and had no opportunity to appeal against its determination.

To achieve comparative wage justice and establish a wage pattern in industry it is not uncommon, of course, for a wages board quite properly to adopt rates fixed by another board. This Court finds it unnecessary to decide whether such an approach by the wages board under appeal was proper in this case, as it has responded to the invitation of the appellants to decide on all the to the invitation of the appellants to decide on all the material placed before it, apart from the dispensary rates, whether the new rates for shop apprentices are

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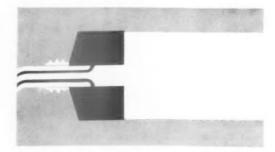
Months of painstaking research has gone into the introduction of Stripe to the Australian toothpaste market. This research has clearly established:

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- Australian mothers will welcome Stripe because of the magical effect it has in getting children to clean their teeth regularly.
- Everyone loves the clean, minty flavour of Stripe which was voted to have toothpaste's most popular flavour in recent consumer testing.

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IMPORTANT: The technique of producing Stripe's germ fighting red stripes is a world-wide patent, exclusive to Rexona Proprietary Limited and its associated overseas companies.

VICTORIA—Continued

excessive. The onus of establishing the affirmative of that question rests upon the appellant employers.

There was placed before this Court from both sides evidence of the work performed by apprentices, the amount of time spent on studies away from the pharmacy, the nature of the inconvenience caused through such absences, the degree of supervision by "the master" and other relevant matters. It was stressed for the employers that any assessment of salaries should not be made purely on a work value basis and the Court accepts this submission and the corollary that a most material factor to be considered is that the apprentice is being trained by his employer to enter a highly skilled profession. The Court has been supplied by the respondent, for whom Mr. Richardson appeared, with comparative rates paid to apprentices in industry. It feels that without greater information as to the actual working conditions of these apprentices these comparisons can be of little assistance to it. However it does accept the employees' submission that the salaries of apprentices should be tied to the salaries of qualified assistants so that an increase in the margins of the latter is reflected in the salaries of the apprentices. This consideration becomes of great importance when attention is given to Ex. 5 in this case, which shows that after an adjustment to the rates of the apprentices under appeal in January, 1959, the percentages of these rates to the qualified assistant rates were as follow:—

Second Year	 	 	 24.1%
Third Year	 	 	 33.7%
Fourth Year	 	 	 40.5%

After the determination appealed against these percentages were as follow:—

Second Year		 	 	23.8%
Third Year		 	 	33.4%
Fourth Year		 	 	46.7%

Only in the case of the fourth year is the percentage now greater than in January, 1959, represented in that instance in money terms by an amount of approximately £2. Mr. Woodward sought to escape the force of this comparison by contending that the practice of employers of making salary payments in excess of the qualified assistant rate given formal recognition, as he alleged, by this Court in its judgment in April, 1960, had already been anticipated in the January, '1959, fixation of rates by the Shops Board. This on the face of it was improbable, as the same wages board had at a later date declined to alter the rate for qualified assistants, its decision in that regard being reversed by this Court. Further, the minutes of the board's meeting which led to the apprentice increases in January, 1959, contain no suggestion that payments to qualified assistants above the award rates played any part in this determination.

In the result the Court on the whole of the evidence and in particular in the light of the history of these apprentice rates has not been satisfied that the rates appealed against of the second, third and fourth year apprentices are excessive. The increase to the fourth year apprentice above his percentage of the qualified assistant rate in January, 1959, is justified. It still represents less than 50 per cent. of the rate he becomes entitled to on qualification and is only a few shillings above the basic wage.

As to the fifth year apprentice, the apprentice who has to repeat his fourth year at least in one subject, the Court agrees with the submission of the appellants that there is no justification for placing him on the same basis as the unqualified assistant. His rate will be fixed at £16 in the determination of this Court. The Court orders that the new rates be paid retrospectively as from the pay period fixed in the determination of the wages board.

CHEMISTS' SHOPS WAGES BOARD DETERMINATION

Printed below are the rates for a week of 40 hours fixed by the Chemists' Shops Wages Board (No. 6) in a determination recently, which is to come into force as from the beginning of July.

Juvenile									_	_							_	-	ale	-		Fe	ma	-
p.w.—Ed.]																			8.			-	s.	
[The fift	h	9	ye	98	ır	1	ra	te		W	a	S	r	00	du	ic	ed		on	1	ap	peal	to	£16
5th year	0	0														,						20	0	0
4th year																						14	0	0
3rd year																						10	0	6
2nd year																						7	3	0
1st year																						4	5	0
reppron		~	-																			3	S.	d.

Under 15 years of age At 15 years of age At 16 years of age At 17 years of age At 18 years of age At 19 years of age At 20 years of age	11 0 13 6	0 0 0 0 6 0	5	19 5 13 7 10 11 0	0 0 6 6 6 0 0	
Ott F 1	24-1		F7.		·Inc	
Other Employees Manager Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a qualified chemist notifiable to the Pharmacy Board as mana- ger, who is responsible for compliance with all laws and regulations pertaining to the proper conduct of the pharmacy and who may under instructions from his employer carry out or cause to be carried out such other necessary functions as buy- ing, banking, etc.	Male 35 0			o o	0	
Pharmaceutical Chemist, i.e., a qualified chemist other	55 0	0	00	U		
than a Manager Unregistered assistant, i.e., a person who has not quali- fied as a pharmaceutical chemist, but who has within the previous two years com- pleted his or her appren- ticeship or course of train- ing as prescribed by the	30 0	0	30	0	0	
Pharmany Poord	20 0	0	20	0	0	

Appeal to Industrial Appeals Court Fails

20 0 0

16 5 0

20

The Victorian Branch of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia gave notice of appeal against the rates fixed for apprentices, and in accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Industry Act the new rates were held in abeyance until the appeal was determined.

The appeal was heard in the Industrial Appeals Court, Melbourne, on August 1 and following days, before His Honour Judge Dethridge (President), Mr. J. V. Stout (employees' representative), and Mr. R. H. Gwyther (employers' representative).

Mr. A. E. Woodward was briefed on behalf of the Guild and represented the Guild at the hearing of the appeal.

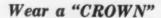
The following points have been abstracted from his submission for general information:

The appeal was, in practice and theory, a rehearing. There was a great volume of evidence before the Court, which was not before the Wages Board.

It was apparent that although there was discussion

Pharmacy Board ...

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Hobart: H. T. GROUNDS, 101 Murray Street. Phone 3 3484, 3 3849.

VICTORIA—Continued

of general responsibility, what was actually done at the Wages Board Hearing was to apply something which had been done by another Wages Board. That was a decision in which they had no right of appeal, and which should not be followed by the present Court. The present was the first real opportunity there had been to have the question considered on its merit and de novo.

The Wages Board had made an excessive award in this case, and it would be proper, even on a different view, for this Court to intervene. He submitted, however, that it was better for the Court to look at matters from the beginning and take into account the considerable body of new evidence.

It had been stated that several apprentices received between 80% and 85% of a journeyman's wage. There was no evidence before this Court as to what these apprenticeships in other States entail, and any reliance on the figures given would be dangerous.

The next step in Mr. Richardson's calculation was to allow for the absence of apprentices from their employers' shops for a substantial part of the time, and he mentions a factor of.-8; Mr. Woodward's calculations were .75. The difference was not very great, but the result would be £15.

Mr. Richardson had made no allowance for the inconvenience of broken time—something more than the fact that the apprentice is not there all the time. It is a fact that he is only available at certain times, and it is not even all day. The master could not be certain just what time the apprentice was going to get to the pharmacy, however conscientious he might be.

There was a real inconvenience in the fact that the master from year to year had no control over the time which his apprentice would be present.

For that reason, Mr. Woodward submitted the arbitrary allowance of two-thirds of the time which his friend had settled on was not adequate. It should be

The provision in relation to fifth-year apprentices showed an inherent weakness in the determination of the Wages Board. It determined a figure of £20 a week. This had to be paid whether it was a week in which the apprentice was away for a substantial part of the time or not. It was the same sum which had to be paid to an unregistered assistant for whom there was a wage assessment on a 40-hour basis, and reduced pro rata if he was not there.

Because of this inconsistence, it was apparent that no one would get a fifth-year apprentice in the next three years.

The real relationship between the two parties was that of teacher and pupil rather than employer and employee. Apprentices were really under the personal, continuous and systematic supervision of the master. He did not get this information only from the answers to the survey, but from evidence from witnesses he had called, and also from the evidence called by Mr. Richardson, given by two or three apprentices, who spoke with gratitude of the teaching they received from their masters.

There are bad masters, but there are equally bad pupils. He asked the Court to assume that they would occur roughly in the same proportions because they were the same types of people. Every master had been an apprentice and almost every apprentice would one day be a master or a trainer of a young chemist.

It was not, and it had not been, his purpose to belittle the qualities of the pupils, but he contended that the Court should view this subject from the viewpoint of the conscientious pupil and nothing else.

One-third of the apprentices did not answer the questionnaire sent out by their organisation, in spite of the fact that its importance had been stressed. It might be that they did not wish to indulge in the unfortunate assessment of their masters as they were called upon to do in the survey.

What the Court was being asked to do was to look at this matter only as a matter of work value; to ask "what is the value of the apprentice to his master" in his fourth year, and forget other considerations.

That was not the correct approach, and he, Mr. Woodward, submitted it would be quite wrong, in the dying stages of the apprenticeship system, to introduce a completely different basis of assessment. He aked the Court not to be influenced by the odd hard-case that might occur.

In the case of a master who decided to take an apprentice for the good of the profession, he did so on the basis that he would give less time to the dispensary and more to the shop. If he knew when he started that the taking of an apprentice would be uneconomical he would do more himself and get assistance in the shop. That way you get the comparison because the employer could do either one of two things, and it made no difference whether he was doing the more responsible or less responsible work. In many cases the less responsible might be more remunerative to him.

Chemists who had taken apprentices had made a deliberate decision in order to assist the profession—to have the assistance in the dispensary and to do without it in the shop. They could have done it in the other way with exactly the same results.

Mr. Richardson had suggested that the new wages were right and proper because they put the apprentice back in the position he was in in July, 1959. There was a comparison of salaries with the qualified rate.

Mr. Woodward submitted that if the document were to be used at all the proper comparison would be with December, 1950, when there was a complete reconsideration of wages to be paid to apprentices. His reason for this statement was that firstly, it was the last full consideration of the case before this one, and secondly, because since then the actual wages of assistants had gone up steadily but the wage awards had not gone up in the same way. All that happened was that the award wages caught up with the actual wages.

So far as apprentices were concerned the award rates and the actual wages were the same, and they rose slightly from time to time, and there was, every now and again, a reassessment and the apprentice got a slightly higher percentage of the award than he received before July, 1959.

In July, 1959, first year went from 14% to 18% and fourth year from 31% to 41%. The position then was that the percentage of the award rate for apprentices as against assistants was risen, but the actual wage was staying probably very much the same because the assistant was being paid over the award rate.

In concluding, Mr. Woodward asked the Court to give what weight it thought proper to the effect on the profession of pharmacy of any increase that is granted. He had remarked it was his opinion that if the apprenticeship position was not going out of existence he would submit that there was a real danger that no apprentice would be taken in the near future because of the sharp increases.

He was ready to concede that he should not venture into a consideration of what was likely to happen under the new system. He submitted that the case should not fall between two stools—not being able to talk about

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AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA—Continued

apprenticeship because it was ceasing, and no thought at all as to what was likely to happen in the new set-up.

The appeal was dismissed with the exception that the wage for fifth-year apprentices was reduced to £16. Payment at the higher rates was made retrospective to July 4.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on August 10, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, F. C. Kent (Registrar), R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar) and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:—

To several South African chemists, advising them of conditions under which they might qualify for registration.

To Mr. C. C. Bailey, thanking him for a suggestion regarding revision of the list of recommended antidotes.

From a member of the public, querying prices charged for medicines dispensed on prescription by a pharmaceutical chemist. Inquiry referred to the Guild.

From several chemists, notifying accidental loss of Dangerous Drugs by spillage, breakage of containers, etc. In each case instruction was given in regard to records to be written.

From the Australian Dental Association, inquiring re regulations applying to prescribing by dentists. Information supplied.

Police Reports of Poisonings.—Reports of poisonings received from Police Department included: Strychnine, 2 (fatal); Barbiturate, 3 (fatal) and 1 non-fatal; Lysol, 1 (fatal); Chloral hydrate, 1 (non-fatal); Atropine and Barbiturate, 1 (non-fatal).

Applications for Registration Approved.—Ross Anthony Muller (Final Exam., Vic.) and Hilary Vida Hunt (ex-Great Britain).

Name Restored to Register.—Ruth Mary Batchelor (Mrs. Flanagan).

Certificates of Identity Issued.—To Great Britain, 2; N.S.W., 1; Queensland, 1.

Managers and Relievers Notified.-Fifty-one.

Licence as General Dealer in Poisons .- One.

Dangerous Drugs Licences-Hospitals,-Five.

Dangerous Drugs Licences-Wholesalers.-Three.

Intermediate Examination (Botany) Results.—The President reported that the results of the Intermediate Examination held in June have been published. There were 124 entrants for this examination and 110 of the candidates passed. The President's action in publishing the results was approved.

National Safety Week.—The Deputy Registrar reported that he had contacted the National Safety Council as directed. He had ascertained that a National Safety Convention was being conducted at the present time, and he had arranged for Inspector Hobley to be present as an observer and report his impressions.

The President said that some publicity had been given to the question of a Safety Poisons Week. He would like members of the Board to consider his earlier suggestion that a circular should be sent to every licensed seller of poisons, suggesting that in a specified period they should warn every customer who purchased a poisonous substance or preparation of the danger of careless custody.

The Board expressed itself as being in agreement and the President said he would have a further report to make at the next meeting.

Inquiry.—It was resolved that a chemist who had been convicted of an offence in a court should be summoned to appear before the Board to show cause why his name should not be erased from the Pharmaceutical Register, in accordance with the provisions of Section 89 of the Medical Act

New Curriculum.—The President submitted a brief report of progress of arrangements for the introduction of the new system of conducting examinations, etc., and called on the Registrar to elaborate.

The Registrar said that the President had personally attended to the matter of preparing for print the proposed Students' Records Books, which would be used as from 1960. In this work he had been advised by a firm of consulting advertising agents, but there had been no charge for the service.

A draft of the proposed articles of traineeship had been sent to the solicitors on July 18 for comment, and they were awaiting a reply.

Draft amendments of the regulations relating to the conditions of conducting the Intermediate and Final Examinations had been sent to the Secretary, Department of Health, for approval by the Minister and it was hoped that these Regulations would shortly be gazetted.

Circulars and application forms for approval of pharmacies for the purpose of practical training were being printed and would be ready for distribution within a fortnight. It was proposed that a letter drafted by the President, and signed by the President of the Society and the Guild, as well as the Dean of the College, would be distributed with these forms. He (the Registrar) suggested that a Committee of three Board members be set up to deal with the applications for approval, and the suggestion was adopted.

The final draft of the proposed regulations dealing with the conditions of practical training was tabled. The Registrar said this incorporated several verbal alterations suggested by the Parliamentary draftsman.

The draft was approved and it was resolved that the seal of the Board be attached thereto.

Forensic Pharmacy.—The President reported on a discussion he had with Mr. J. R. Oxley, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society. He explained that provision was being made for forensic pharmacy to be taught as part of the syllabus in Pharmaceutics I and II.

He informed Mr. Oxley that he was prepared to recommend that this be specifically written into the published syllabus and he recommended now that this be done. The Board concurred.

Antidote List.—The President reported that he had asked Dr. A. J. Christophers to comment on the list and the proposal that it be revised. When Dr. Christopher's report was received he proposed to pass it to Dr. Stanton and Mr. Callister for their comment and he would report back to the Board. Report received.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer's Financial Statement was submitted and accounts totalling £1321/5/5 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 1.23 p.m.

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VICTORIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on August 3, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, G. K. Treleaven, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary).

Advertising of Professional Services.—A report was received concerning the use of the term "dispensing specialist" by a member. The member explained that these words, which appeared on stationery, had been used by his predecessor in business. He understood the Council's viewpoint, and was pleased to discontinue the use of the words about which a complaint had been lodged. Noted with appreciation.

Further consideration was given to the use of a trading name by a pharmacy, which, in the opinion of the Council, was misleading. Two members in different suburbs were using the same name by agreement. One had agreed to discontinue the use of the name. Further action in the matter was left in the hands of the Executive.

"Pharmacy" Sign.—A member reported that the word "pharmacy" was prominently displayed on premises conducted as a U.F.S. dispensary. This was considered to be contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, Part 3, and it was resolved that the matter be brought to the notice of the Pharmacy Board.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted included the following:—

From the Dean, drawing attention to the work done gratuitously by Lieutenant Creswell, as demonstrator in the pharmaceutics classes. At the Dean's suggestion, letters of thanks were sent to Lieutenant Creswell and to Colonel Gay for their co-operation.

To Mr. G. F. H. Attwood, expressing thanks for additional contribution of £100 to the Building Fund.

To the Women Pharmacists' Association, expressing thanks for offer to furnish the ladies' rest-room in the College.

To Mr. T. B. Evans, conveying sympathy with him in the loss of his mother.

To Mr. K. D. Johnson, congratulating him on election as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

To H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., thanking the company for cheque for royalties on sale of A.R. tablets.

To Mr. A. H. Mansell and Mr. L. Hamon, thanking them for gifts of books for library.

To the Traffic Superintendent, Town Hall, Melbourne, requesting that a pedestrian crossing be placed in Royal Parade, outside the College building.

From D.H.A. (Vic.) Pty. Ltd., forwarding cheque for £120 on account of the Materia Medica Lectureship for 1960. Letter of thanks sent.

To a member, forwarding notes on pharmacy for use in preparation of an address to be given at a luncheon meeting.

From the Federated Pharmacists' Assistants' and Dispensary Employees' Guild, enclosing copy of a letter to the Department of Labour and Industry, suggesting that pharmacies which were conducted solely for dis-

pensing after hours should be brought within the definition of "shop" in the Labour and Industry Act. Noted.

From the Senior Health Inspector of a Shire, enclosing a letter from a ratepayer, objecting to the establishing of a dry-cleaning agency in pharmacy premises. This matter was discussed, and it was resolved that the Council's disapproval of such a practice should be the subject of a suitable note in the monthly Bulletin.

Asian Students.—Following consideration of an application from a prospective student in Hong Kong, the Council approved of a suggestion that a limited number of applications from Asian students be accepted each year; that those approved should be accepted for enrolment before the end of the year, when selection normally takes place, and that a preliminary payment in respect of fees be requested with applications.

The Secretary pointed out that considerable difficulty was experienced by some Asian students in getting clearances from their own country, and if not advised until February, it was impossible for them, in some cases, to reach Melbourne in time to commence lectures in that year.

X-Ray Examination of Students.—The Secretary tabled a report from the Department of Health showing the results of a recent X-ray examination of students, conducted at the College. No tubercular cases were noted and only one non-tubercular abnormality.

New Members Elected—Full Members,—Mrs. E. O. Coates, James R. Hosie, M. E. Neagle, G. M. Nihill, D. M. Robson.

Transfer From Apprentice Members,—Misses J. N. Baker and Margaret Macfarlane.

Apprentice Members.—G. K. Wilmot, L. R. Spetch, N. E. Bateman, Miss W. J. Goldsmith.

Forensic Pharmacy in the New Curriculum.—Mr. Oxley said that he had interested himself in this question for some time. He had discussed the matter with the President of the Pharmacy Board, who had assured him that a substantial amount of forensic instruction was given as part of the instruction in pharmaceutics in the first and second years. That would be continued and a full course of lectures would be provided in the third year of the new course. The President of the Board had agreed that there should be included in the detailed syllabus for Pharmaceutics 1 the following:—

"Forensic Pharmacy: An elementary treatment, but a general coverage, of the various Acts and Regulations impinging on the practice of pharmacy, with particular reference to the Medical and Poisons Act"; and in the syllabus for Pharmaceutics 2:

"Forensic Pharmacy: A continuation of the material of Pharmaceutics 1, with particular reference to the National Health Act."

The Council expressed itself as in favour of these proposals. The President said the Council was indebted to Mr. Oxley for the time he had given to the matter.

The New Curriculum and Examination—Meeting With the Pharmácy Board.—The President submitted a report of the meeting of the Pharmacy Board, at which representatives of the Council and the President of the Guild were present. Information was given by the Board concerning the proposed new conditions under which the Intermediate and Final Examinations for students of the new course would be conducted. Broadly speaking, the examinations at the end of the First Year of the new course and at the end of the Second Year would become Part (1) and Part (2) of the Intermediate Examination, and similarly the Final Examination would be divided into two part, Part (1) being the examination at the end of the Third Year course, and Part (2) the examination taken after completion of practical training.



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VICTORIA—Continued

Drafts of the proposed Articles of Traineeship and of the Students' Record Book were tabled for inspection and comments invited by the Board.

New scales of fees for examinations and payment to examiners were discussed and other related questions freely debated.

Members of the Council expressed appreciation of the Board's action in inviting representatives from the Society to attend, and for placing before them details in which the Society was very greatly interested.

Resignation of Mr. A. J. Cobcroft.—The President reported that Mr. A. J. Cobcroft had resigned as Senior Lecturer in Chemistry during the month, but had consented to remain on until the end of Second Term or even later for the purpose of lecturing, if a successor was not appointed before then. The position had been advertised, and there had been inquiries, but the Dean had intimated that he was not at present able to make a recommendation in regard to an appointment to the vacancy which had been created.

It was resolved that Mr. Cobcroft's resignation be accepted with regret, and that the thanks of the Council be conveyed to him for agreeing to continue in the position beyond the end of the Second Term, if that were necessary.

Vick Lectureship in Merchandising.—The President reported that arrangements for the series of four lectures in 1960 had been concluded. Mr. E. G. Brightford would give two lectures, and Mr. L. Perrott one. The introductory lecture would be given by Mr. D. Glover, managing director in Australia of Vick Products Pty. Ltd.

The arrangements for the course in 1961, and for the full implementation of the proposals for incorporation of Pharmaceutical Merchandising as a subject of the Third Year course in 1962, had been under active discussion during the month.

"Reader's Digest."—A member drew attention to an article offensive to members of the pharmaceutical profession, which appeared in a recent issue of "Reader's Digest." In conjunction with an article, "The Law That Doctors Often Break." a statement by Sir Herbert Schlink, Chairman of Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, was published. In this statement he said: "The abortion business is mostly in the hands of nurses and chemists, who either perform themselves or act as agents for under-cover doctors and nurses."

Members of the Council were of the opinion that this statement constituted an unjustifiable slur on pharmaceutical chemists generally, and that some action should be taken to refute it.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £8019/5/2 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors'
Meeting

The 424th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on August 17, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

Apologies for non-attendance were tendered on behalf of Messrs. W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees and N. V. Orr. The Chairman said all regretted to learn of the circumstances that prevented Mr. Cossar

from attending, he having been involved in a motor accident on August 9. Mr. Cossar was convalescing at home, and they all hoped he would be able to resume his normal activities shortly.

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Lynette M. Donohue, Glen Iris; Mrs. Ruth M. Flanagan, Mildura; Messrs. Brian J. Daniell, Seymour; John S. Donohue, Glen Iris; Louis J. Hamon, Numurkah; John C. Holland, Colac; Peter R. Monichon, North Melbourne; Robert W. Wills, Middle Park; Leslie C. Withers, Mount Waverley, and Ian C. Wood, Box Hill.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and a number of letters came before the meeting for instructions.

Legal Defence.—Dealing with the proceedings against a member by a neon sign company, it had been reported at the July meeting that the case had been withdrawn on a technicality raised by the barrister appearing for the member. At that time there was an indication that the company concerned might follow an alternative method of proceeding. However, advice from the P.D.L. Solicitor was that the time permitted for this alternative action had now expired.

A suburban member reported by telephone that a customer had dropped dead in his pharmacy. Although death was occasioned by natural causes, it was possible an inquest would be held, and, in the event of the member being called as a witness, he had been informed that legal representation would be available to him if required.

Claims.—A claim arising from the loss of some livestock appeared likely to come before the court for hearing shortly.

Settlement had been effected in a minor claim that had come under notice during the month.

Articles of Association.—Matter deferred pending further consultation between the Chairman and the company's Solicitor.

Duties of Relievers.—The Chairman said this subject had been introduced at the July meeting by Mr. Cornell. It seemed to him to be more a suggestion to pass on to the Guild, with the idea of a list of duties and information being drawn up and copies distributed to chemists, so that the information would be readily available in printed form to hand to or leave ready for a reliever when he took over an appointment. It could perhaps be prepared in conjunction with the Assistants' Association.

Mr. Moore said he favoured passing on this idea to the Guild, with some suggested headings to incorporate in a set of instructions and guide to be printed. These points might include (1) place of banking, (2) main wholesale house, (3) timetable of passenger and freight trains, (4) time of wholesalers' telephoning for orders, (5) checking of dangerous drugs stocks and records, and (6) salary arranged.

It was agreed that these suggestions be forwarded to the Guild for consideration.

Financial.—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Moore presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1021/1/4. Accounts totalling £593/19/8 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 18 St. Francis Street. Melbourne, on August 2, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, J. T. De-

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Executive Report.—The Executive report as contained in the minutes of the Executive meeting held on July 6 was confirmed.

Correspondence.—A letter from Sigma Co. Ltd., advising that Sigma lines are not supplied to dispensaries, was read, and it was decided to write and thank the company for its co-operation.

A letter from the Victorian Federation of Retailers' Associations, asking for Guild policy regarding Easter Saturday trading, was discussed. It was decided to advise the Federation that the policy of the Guild is to leave Saturday trading as it is, i.e., an ordinary trading day.

A letter was received from the Public Relations Secretariat, enclosing copies of newspaper items concerning "Pharmacies in Health Service" and an article supplied for publication by the Secretariat.

A copy of the minutes of the Federal Executive meeting on July 7, received under cover of a letter from the Federal Secretary, was read and discussed. Special attention was given to an item therein concerning the Victorian by-law on price control. It was decided to adopt the suggestions of Executive to present the request for the by-law as a remit to Federal Council.

A letter from the S.A. Branch concerning N.H.A. was deferred, to be discussed during Federal Report.

Federal Report.—The Chairman read to the meeting correspondence between the Minister for Health, the Federal President and the Federal Secretary regarding negotiations on N.H.A. pricing and other matters, the Committee thereby noting that the Federal Executive had accepted a number of proposals of the Minister.

Mr. Keith continued; he reported that he had met Mr. Thomas and Mr. Smith in Sydney on July 27, with a view to preparing a letter from the Federal Executive to all members throughout the Commonwealth, advising the latest arrangements made.

At this stage he read the letter from the S.A. Branch, carried forward from correspondence.

Country District Meetings.—Mr. Keith reported that District meetings were to be held at Bendigo, Mildura and Shepparton on August 8, 9 and 10 respectively, and that these meetings would be attended by Messrs. Scott, Keith and Wright.

Wages Board Report.—Mr. Crowley reported that an appeal had been lodged against a decision of the Wages Board to increase wages of apprentices. He stated that the Wages Board Committee had had two meetings, the Guild Solicitor had been interviewed, and the Barrister who was to conduct the case had been present at the last meeting. He stated that the case had opened on August 1. He said he expected a decision to be announced by the court on the first Monday in September. He added that both sides had produced witnesses.

Benefits Organisation Liaison Committee Report.— Mr. Bedford said Government representatives had stated definitely that ceiling rates on existing schedules should remain the same, i.e., 10 per cent. on the first £200 and 5 per cent. thereafter.

New Members Elected.—Mr. A. B. Hall, Cohuna; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. and L. M. Donohue, Glen Iris; Messrs. M. Halprin, Merlynston; B. J. Daniell, Seymour; P. R. Monichon, North Melbourne, and J. C. Holland, Colac.

Re-entered,-Mr. C. M. Cripps, Burwood.

Returning Officer's Report.—Mr. Grinlington reported that the following nominations have been received for officers of the State Branch, to hold office from September, 1960, to August, 1961:—

State President: Mr. N. F. Keith.

State Vice-Presidents: Mr. F. H. Bedford and Mr. K. L. C. Davies.

State Treasurer: Mr. J. W. D. Crowley.

Delegates to Federal Council: Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. N. F. Keith.

Substitute Delegates to Federal Council: Mr. K. L. C. Davies and Mr. F. H. Bedford.

As the number of nominations received did not exceed the number of vacancies, no ballot was necessary.

The report was accepted with applause.

P.P. Guide.—Mr. Keith reported that the new edition would be issued in November, with cumulative supplements over two years, and that Pharmacy Board regulations made this a compulsory acquisition.

Pricing Service.—An application by the Secretary, Gippsland Base Hospital, Sale, was approved on Mr. Davies' motion, seconded by Mr. Grinlington.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Keith advised that the big hall at the College had been booked and asked that efforts be made to arouse the interest of District members, so that they would attend.

Photography.—Mr. Bedford outlined a proposal by the Photography.—Mr. Bedford outlined a proposal by the Photographic Merchants' Section of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce, which had been placed before Messrs. Bedford, Davies and the Secretary at a recent meeting. He said the section was concerned with the fact that approximately half of photography retailing was done by chemists and these retailers did not have the advantages of membership of this organisation. He added that it was proposed that the Guild become an affiliated member of Chamber of Commerce at £12/12/per annum, and have one vote in general Chamber activities, and that Guild members individually become members of the Photographic Merchants' Section for £3/3/- per annum, normal membership fee being £14, and have one vote for every 10 members, with a maximum of 10 votes. No decision was made on this matter and it was deferred for discussion at the next meeting.

The meeting closed at midnight.

TOLBUTAMIDE IN PARALYSIS AGITANS

E. W. GATES AND I. HYMAN (J. Amer. Med. Ass., March 26, 1960) state that they noticed a marked diminution in tremor of the hands and fingers of a diabetic patient, who also suffered from Parkinsonism after he began treatment with tolbutamide. They then began to use tolbutamide for other patients with paralysis agitans, and report their findings in 15 patients so treated. All suffered from paralysis agitans of long standing, and 11 of these showed a considerable decrease in rigidity or tremor, or both. Several showed marked improvement in the mask-like facies with return of a more normal smile. In several, improvement of speech was noted. It is stated that improvement was not related to hypoglycaemia, and that the mechanism of the action of the drug is not understood. Care was taken to eliminate the psychological effect of treatment with a new drug. The dosage employed was one gramme two or three times daily, and the authors recommend that all patients who are given tolbutamide for paralysis agitans should take light snacks or sweetened drinks between meals. They state that their results were consistent and indicate the need for further research on man or animals.

-"The Medical Journal of Australia," August 20, 1960.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B \$407.

Miss Glenis Govey has purchased the branch pharmacy of Mr. C. Brain at Waterworks Road, The Gap.

ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of pharmaceutical interest announced

during the month were:

Miss June Barnes, who has been working in the dispensary at Nauru, Central Pacific, has announced her engagement to Mr. Robert McArthur, of Brisbane, who is at present at Nauru.

Two pharmacists who announced their engagement are Miss Lyn Craig, of Wynnum, to Mr. Wally Williams,

of Ashgrove.

Mr. R. J. Andrews, of Clayfield, announced his engagement during the month to Miss Diane Hobden, also of Clayfield.

The engagement of Mr. J. R. Beresford, of Mary-borough, was announced to Patricia Isobel Evans, of St.

Lucia

WEDDING

The marriage took place on August 20 of Miss Desney Fraser, of Kedron, to Mr. Lindsay Mullan, of Holland Park. The wedding was celebrated at St. Andrew's Church of England, Lutwyche, and one of the bridesmaids was a pharmacist friend of the bride— Miss Elaine Versace. The bride and bridegroom will make their home at Charleville.

Congratulations and good wishes.

OBITUARY

The death took place suddenly at Buderim of Mr. H. S. Thurecht on July 24. Until a short time ago Mr. Thurecht had conducted his pharmacy at Nundah for many years. Since his retirement he had been doing relieving work. The sincere sympathy of members of the profession has been conveyed to Mrs. Thurecht and family.

GOLF

Queensland Chemists' Golf Club enjoyed an outing at Keperra Golf Course on August 21.

There was a good attendance and the following were the winners of the respective events:—

A Grade: N. Svendsen.
B Grade: K. Bate.
C Grade: L. Martin.
Four-ball: G. Kemp-A. McGuckin.
Associates: Mrs. E. Asprey.

ROCKHAMPTON PHARMACEUTICAL DISCUSSION GROUP

Thirty-one members attended a special meeting which was held to correspond with the visit of Mr. J. S. D. Mellick on June 1, at the Criterion Hotel. The Journal readers presented their reports on the respective journals.

The proposed First Aid course was discussed and 16 members intimated that they would be interested in doing a course if it were arranged by the Committee.

A welcome was extended to the guest speaker—Mr. Mellick—by the Chairman. He then gave a brief talk Melick—by the Chairman. He then gave a brief talk on the functions of the Society, the Board and the Guild. This was followed by an address on the new pharmacy course at the University of Queensland. Many questions were answered and Mr. Dolph Symons—a member of the group—made a tape recording of the latter part of the address.

This dealt with an outline of the three-year University course and what it entailed. It is intended to keep the tape recording and to make arrangements later in the year to play it back to interested bodies. At 10 p.m. the talk concluded and supper was served to all present.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POISONS SCHEDULES

Substantial changes were made in the Schedules to the Poisons Regulations recently and these have been summarised and published in the Technical Bulletin, No. 3, issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.

This is a very convenient presentation, intended to assist members of the Society and others in following the effect of the various amendments.

We publish the details below, with acknowledgment to the Editor of the Society's Technical Bulletin, who states in his introduction that the summary does not attempt to include all of the amendments, but rather those most affecting practising pharmacists.

Schedule 1

The following substances are de-leted from Schedule 1:

Potass. Chlorate Sodium Chlorate

Stramonium, alkaloids of and in substances containing more than 0.1% of the total alkaloids of Stramonium: except in preparations for smoking or curing.

The following is added to Schedule

Stramonium, alkaloids of and in substances containing more than 0.25% of the total alkaloids of Stramonium, except in prepara-tions for smoking or curing.

In the final paragraph, relating to any substance not specifically included in this or any other Schedule the wording . . "if taken in a single dose OR one grain . . " should read . . . "in a single dose OF one grain

Schedules 2

In Schedule 2 for: Nicotine and its salts containing 2.5% or less, etc., read . . containing 1% or less.

The following are added to Schedule 2:

Sodium Chlorate

Potassium Chlorate and substances containing more than 10% of Potassium Chlorate, except in manufactured fireworks.

Schedule 3

The following are added to Sched-

'Amidines, aromatic, in preparations for external use

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Mephenesin and allied compounds (such as Reorganin) in antitussive preparations.

Nitrofuran, derivatives of, in preparations for topical application

Nitrothiazole, derivatives of, in preparations for topical application.

Schedule 4

The following substances are deleted from Schedule 4 (Restricted Drugs):

Amidines, aromatic, such as stilbamidine, hydroxystilbamidine

Dapsone and all derivatives of 4, 4'-diaminodiphensulphone.

Mephenesin and allied compounds (such as reorganin).

Vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, toxoids and diagnostic agents for parenteral use, except—
Antitetanus sera for veterinary use

Antitick sera Blackleg toxins and aggressins Canine antidistemper serum Strangles vaccines.

The following substances are added to Schedule 4 (Restricted Drugs):

Amidines, aromatic (such as stilbamidine, hydroxystilbamidine) except in preparations for external use

Antihormonal substances for human therapeutic use

Calcium carbimide (such as dipsan)

Dapsone and all derivatives of 4, 4' diaminodiphensulphone except when specially packed for veterinary use and included in Schedule 6

Mephenesin and allied compounds, such as reorganin, except in antitussive preparations

Nitrofuran, derivatives of, except in preparations for topical application

Nitrothiazole, derivatives of, except in preparations for topical application

Vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, toxoids, and diagnostic agents for parenteral use, except: Antitetanus sera for veterinary use Antitick sera
Black disease vaccines
Blackleg toxoids and aggressins
Canine antidistemper serum
Enterotoxaemia vaccines
Maligant oedema vaccines

Schedule 5

Strangles vaccines.

The following substances are deleted from Schedule 5 (Poisons):

Ammonia and substances containing more than 10% by weight of free ammonia (NH_a) except in medicinal substances for internal use, or when used in appliances for inhalation in which the substance is absorbed upon an inert solid material.

Anti-coagulants (such as warfarin) in substances containing 0.1% or less of any anti-coagulant.

Creosote in substances containing 3% or less of creosote.

Halogenated cyclic organic compounds and all substances containing more than 10% either singly or in combination having or purporting to have insecticidal properties and not specifically included in this or any other Schedule.

The following substances are added to Schedule 5 (Poisons):

Anti-coagulants (such as warfarin) in substances containing 0.1% or less of any anti-coagulant.

Ammonia and substances containing more than 5% by weight of free ammonia (NH₂) except in medicinal preparations for inernal use, or when used in appliances for inhalation in which the substance is absorbed upon an inert solid material.

Bis (p-chlorophenyl) trichloroethanol (Kelthane, DTMC, FW-293, etc.) and in substances containing more than 10% of bis (pchlorophenyl) trichloroethanol.

Creosote in substances containing 3% or less of creosote, except in medicinal preparations.

Halogenated cyclic organic compounds and all substances containing 10% or more of halogenated cyclic organic compounds either singly or in combination, having or purporting to have pesticidal properties and not specifically included in this or any other Schedule. Potassium chlorate in substances containing less than 10% of potassium chlorate, except in manufactured fireworks.

Sodium methyl dithiocarbamate.

Schedule 6

The following substances are deleted from Schedule 6 (Poisons):

Blackleg toxins and aggressins.

The following substances are added to Schedule 6 (Poisons):

Black disease vaccines.

Blackleg toxoids and aggressins.

Dapsone specially packed in applicator devices designed for use in the treatment of mammitis, and which are contained in the original container as supplied by the manufacturer.

Enterotoxaemia vaccines.

Malignant oedema vaccines.

Schedule 8

The following substance is deleted from Schedule 8 (Dangerous Drugs):

Ethoheptazine (1-methyl-4-Carbethoxy-4-Phenyl hexamethyleneimine).

The following substances are added to Schedule 8 (Dangerous Drugs):

Allylprodine (3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine).

Benzethidine (1 - (2 - benzyloxytheyl) - 4 - phenylpiperidine - 4carboxylic acid ethyl ester).

Dimenoxadole.

Furethidine (1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl) - 4-phenylpiperidine - 4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester).

Levophenacylorphan ((-)-3-hy-droxy-N-phenacyl-morphinan).

Metazocine (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8 - hydroxy-3,6,11-trimethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine).

Norlevorphanol ((-)-3-hydroxymorphinan).

Phenazocine (2' hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl - 2 - phenyl - ethyl - 6,7benzmorphan).

Piminodine (1 - (3 - phenylaminopropyl) - 4 - phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester).

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PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on August 11, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers and G. Mc. Elliot, Messrs. J. E. McCaskie, C. G. Caswell, K. Woods, A. M. Grant-Taylor, A. B. Gainford, R. V. S. Martin, J. S. D. Mellick and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Messrs. H. J. Ling, G. Bourke and R. Fitzpatrick, forwarding copies of proposed amendments to the Constitution, which will come before the next annual meeting of the Society, so that they will have an indication of what is proposed. On perusal it will be seen the way is being opened for Branches of the Society to be established in areas throughout the State. Inquiring if they have any comments or suggestions which they would like to have placed before the annual which they would like to have placed before the annual meeting.—Reply from Mr. Bourke, stating he has scanned the suggested alterations to the Constitution, and, as far as he can see, they should fill the bill. He will be very happy to see the formation of a Branch of the Society in Townsville, and, as the opportunity presents itself, he will do whatever he can to interest other beginning the presents. chemists in this proposal.

Mr. Mellick said, as could be seen from information in the press, the Northern University in Townsville would be functioning next year, and they would have first-year science students at the Northern University.

Public Relations Secretariat, drawing attention to August issue of "Reader's Digest," page 178. Inquiring if the Secretariat could counter such statement.—Reply. forwarding copy of letter which has been despatched to the editor of the "Reader's Digest," recording strongest possible protest against the slur on all members of an honourable profession, contained in the sweeping statement mentioned on page 178 of the August issue, without offering the slightest supporting evidence to

without offering the slightest supporting evidence to justify such a statement.

To Mrs. H. S. Thurecht, offering the condolence of the President and Members of the Council on the death of her husband.

To Mr. Ian Young, conveying the sympathy of the President and Members of the Council on the serious illness of his father, and best wishes for his restoration to health. Mr. Wells said he knew Members of the Council would regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Young's father, which precluded Mr. Ian Young's attendance that evening. They hoped before very long there would be a steady improvement in the health of Mr. Young, snr. of Mr. Young, snr.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, advising the results of the June Final Examination. These showed that 16 had passed—there were four posts, and 27 had failed. Letters offering the congratulations of the President and Members of the Council had been sent to Associate Members who had been successful.

From Pharmaceutical Association, (1) drawing attenfrom Pharmaceutical Association, (1) drawing step tion to the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1960, for which applications closed on August 31; (2) forwarding copy of report by Mr. R. E. Thomas, M.Sc., M.P.S., on completion of his project under the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1959.

New Member Elected.-Miss G. E. Govey, The Gap. Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had engaged the attention of the Board during the month.

Board of Studies .- Mr. Mellick reported that he had attended a meeting at the University on August 2, and he enumerated the matters discussed.

With regard to vacational employment of students, Mr. Mellick reported that an officer of the Department of Commonwealth Employment Service called on him and he had asked that he put the advice in a letter. This had been done and Mr. Mellick now tabled the information for the Members of the Council. He felt it would be advisable if this was circulated as soon as

Members of the Council said they agreed that the information should be made known as soon as possible and it should also be passed on to the Liaison Committee.

Mr. Wells said he believed the Guild had made contact with its Industrial Advocate with regard to wages to be paid to students for vacations. There would be a meeting of the Liaison Committee on August 15, when

a meeting of the Liaison Committee on August 15, when this question would be discussed.

Section "O"—Mr. Wells said he had attended a meeting on August 4 and he advised the Council of progress to date for the Brisbane meeting, May, 1961.

As Secretary of Section "O," Mr. Gainford reported that he had received replies from the Pharmaceutical Societies re appointment of Vice-President for Section "O." Mr. Gainford said the only positive reply from any pharmaceutical firm had come from Nicholas Pty. Ltd., which advised it would send a paper on Tablet which advised it would send a paper on Tablet Manufacture for Pharmacy Purposes.

Annual Christmas Party.-Mr. Wells said he thought it was opportune to give consideration to holding another Christmas Party. After discussion, it was agreed that if possible arrangements be made to hold a Christmas Party in the last week in November, the function to take the form of a dinner dance.

Illness of Mr. L. A. Stevens,—Miss Elliot said she regretted to report that Mr. Stevens had had to enter hospital, and she thought it would be fitting that a letter be sent to Mr. Stevens from the Council, expressing its regrets on learning of his illness and conveying to

its regrets on learning of his illness and conveying to him good wishes for early restoration to health. Mr. Woods supported the recommendation.

Invitation.—Mr. Wells reported that, as President of the Society, he had received an invitation to attend the Civic Reception to the Governor-General, Viscount Dunrossil, and Viscountess Dunrossil during the ensuing week. Mr. Wells said he and his wife would be attending.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch

of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on August 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs.

W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, W. A. Lenehan, H. Darrouzet, R. M. Ward, J. J. Delahunty, A. B. Chater, A. Bell, A. W. Eberhardt, R. M. McCawley, M. Armstrong,

Visitor.—Mr. Nichol welcomed Mr. J. D. Carrol, of the North-East Zone, to the meeting and invited him to take part in any discussion on matters before the meeting.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. R. E. Burns, Gay-thorne; A. P. Bertoni, Mt. Isa; J. D. Simpson and F. W. Burton (partnership in Border Fharmacy, Coolangatta);

and Miss G. E. Govey, The Gap.
Branch Pharmacy.—Mr. H. Darrouzet, Lutwyche.
Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, (1) stating an
inquiry has been received from a doctor in a town where there is no chemist, seeking copies of Guild price lists to assist him in pricing for the dispensing which he does. Inquiring position in other States.—Reply, advising that other States supply medical practitioners who do their own dispensing with Guild price lists. These lists are supplied only when there is no chemist within miles of the area. The view is taken that should

QUEENSLAND—Continued

a chemist at some future time open up in the area, the medico has been charging Guild prices and the changeover is effected without query regarding prices by patients.

(2) Reporting advice from a reputable member of the Guild that he believes the F.S. Dispensaries are supplying insulin to dispensary customers without payment of 5/- charge. He believes these customers are not members of any dispensary.

To the Grand Secretary, H.A.C.B.S., advising that all times Guild members are recommended to become agents for the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia—that is, to have an agency for one scheme only. This is also a recommendation of the Guild Federal Council.

To William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., stating a letter has been sent to all Guild members in the Wynnum-Manly area, drawing their attention to the fact that a storekeeper in the area is selling "Agarol," which, he states, has been sold to him at full retail price by a pharmacist. As, no doubt, some of the chemists know this storekeeper, they have been asked to refrain from selling any "Chemist Only" lines to him, and particularly any quantity of such lines. It is hoped in this way to prevent stocks of "Chemist Only" lines becoming available to the storekeeper. Letters on this subject had been sent to nine Guild members in the Wynnum Marky asset to nine Guild members in the Wynnum-Manly area.

From Federal Secretary, advising a conference of Pricing Officers will take place in Melbourne on September 12 and 13.

From a member, advising that one of his customers who contributes to medical benefits under Table C has stated that he will not be joining Table J, because a contract exists for benefits to be supplied under the existing table. According to the medical benefit instructions, it would appear that an agent cannot accept payments which will take the contributor into next year under Table C

The Secretary stated this matter was referred to the manager of the Medical Benefits Fund, who advised that it is intended to discontinue the present Tables C and D after December 31. Renewal contributions will be D after December 31. Renewal contributions will be accepted up to that date. No new members could be enrolled in these tables, but only in the new Table J. It will be quite in order for chemists to accept contributions to Table C up to and including December 31 next. If contributions are due for renewal after that date, the new Table J contributions will then apply. This information had been passed on to the member.

Mr. Chater said he felt that the Medical Benefits Fund

should clearly state the whole story to chemists. After discussion, Mr. Chater moved that the Medical Benefits Fund be thanked for this information and asked if they would be good enough to make it available to the chemist agents of their fund. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

From Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, advising various communications received from the Guild concerning an increase in agency commission and in par-ticular an increase in the Table J enrolling fee, have been considered, but it is regretted that it is not possible for the fund to approve of any increases in commissions to new enrolments, transfers or collections.

Mr. Nichol said members should be told the full story and the advice from the Medical Benefits Fund regarding commission should be passed on to Federal Office also.

After discussion, it was agreed that Guild members be advised by circular of the whole story. Federal Office

advised by circular of the whole story. Federal Omce also to be informed, and inquiries be made concerning commission paid in other States.

From Mr. W. A. Duffield, mentioning various points raised at a recent meeting held in Townsville. These were discussed at length and the Secretary instructed concerning necessary action. Also forwarding remits for consideration at Federal Council meeting.

From Mr. S. F. Baker, Secretary of the Darling Downs

Zone, forwarding points raised at a recent Zone meeting concerning Guild Publicity and Merchandising Scheme.

Further points forwarded for consideration by the State Branch Committee were: 1. A protest was registered against the numerical and alphabetical order not being strictly adhered to respecting N.H.S. For example, 650, 392 are out of the numerical order and difficult to

It was recommended that the State Branch should urge Federal Council to classify mark-ups for the present and future. Concern was also expressed respecting the growing extent of "backyard" basic price items, which are not available through regular wholesale houses.

It was recommended that these comments be for-

warded to Federal Office.

Pricing Report,—Mr. Chater reported that he and the other members of the Pricing Sub-Committee had been correlating their prices for the next edition of the tablet

Mr. Chater tabled the items listed on the agenda for consideration at the Pricing Officers' conference to be held it. Melbourne early in September, and invited suggestions.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Nichol reported that the Pharmacy Board Society of Great Britain had been in touch with the Board again regarding reciprocity for pharmacists qualifying in Queensland. A similar letter had been sent to all the Australian Pharmacy Boards with had thought of meeting at the next Bo Accorder. who had thought of meeting at the next P.A.A. conference in Perth. However, as that would not now be held until 1962, a suggestion had been made that a conference of Boards be held next May, when "Section "O" meets

in Brisbane.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported that, following the Federal Executive meeting in July, a letter was sent to the Hon. D. A. Cameron, Minister for Health, stating that the Executive agreed to a three months' trial on the understanding that where a chemist supplies standard pack, i.e., when he has not purchased in large pack, he may claim and be paid standard pack, irrespective of turnover until, and unless, the Department informs him that on his turnover he should be ment informs him that on his turnover he should be using large pack. In this case the large pack price will apply from the time of the Department's notification. If he has actually supplied standard pack any retrospec-tive adjustment will be made.

On July 5 the Minister replied and agreed with the Federal Executive suggestions with a little variation in the wording.

Mr. Martin further reported that early in July a letter was forwarded to the Repatriation Commission, attaching State Schedules of dispensing fees, with suggested fees to be incorporated in the agreement for the pricing of repatriation prescriptions. In reply the Repatriation Chairman advised that consideration was being given to the request for revision of the agreement.

Mr. Nichol, in thanking Mr. Martin for his report, said he felt, regardless of what a chemist's purchasing habits were, velocity of turnover should be the only habits were, velocity of turnover should be the only basis for bulk rate pricing. However, the Guild had to depend on its negotiators with the Government to ob-

tain the best deal they could for chemists in the field.

Mr. Armstrong said he felt our negotiators should only accept velocity of turnover.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Delahunty said several members had suggested a suitable card, drawing attention to the fact that customers could secure their taxation card through the pharmacy. Consequently, the agency had been asked to prepare a suitable sticker and he now tabled a sample which had been prepared.

Mr. Nichol recommended that two copies be supplied to each member. By so doing they would have one for the window and one for inside the pharmacy. Other members agreed with this suggestion and it was resolved that an order for 1200 be placed.

Mr. Delahunty tabled drafts of the four similar advertisements for September, which would appear in the daily papers four days a week over three weeks.

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A pleasant non-greasy cream for application to broken and unbroken chilblains.

Relieves pain and irritation promptly.

Reduces swelling.

Vanishes into the skin easily.

Non-staining and antiseptic.



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A little of the cream should be gently rubbed into the tender areas at night, and at any time during the day when necessary.

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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

CHIL.I



QUEENSLAND—Continued

Mr. Delahunty said members would be interested to know that "Dexsal" was being featured on TV.

Mr. Delahunty reported that the Trade and Commerce conference would open in Melbourne on August 8. He tabled several matters for the opinion of the Committee.

Consideration of Remits for Federal Council Meeting.

—Mr. Nichol said a copy of Mr. Darrouzet's remit had been sent to all members and he would like to hear their opinion on it.—It was resolved that it be forwarded for inclusion on the Federal Council agenda.

Mr. Nichol said the Ipswich and West Moreton remits had been submitted before the meeting. After discussion it was agreed that the Ipswich Zone be advised there was no solution to the first proposal. With regard to the third, it was agreed that this should be forwarded as a remit. Mr. Nichol said this was a matter which had been coming up continually for consideration at Federal Council meetings.

North Coast Zone.—It was pointed out that the Guild federally was fighting the question of the bulk rate pricing.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Nichol drew attention to the annual meeting being held on August 30, when the guest speaker would be the Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

NEW POISON CONTROL CENTRES IN U.S.A.

Two examples of pharmacy's service to the public are the poison control centres recently established in Wisconsin and New Jersey by local pharmacists.

A poison control centre has been established by Viroqua and Westby pharmacists in Wisconsin. Located in the Vernon Memorial Hospital in Viroqua, it is designed to have on hand necessary antidotes for poisonings in over 95 per cent. of all cases.

This poison control centre has been particularly designed for the smaller hospitals by Extension Services of the University of Wisconsin. Its main feature is the simplification of arrangement and procedures.

Pharmacists in New Jersey have also devoted time recently to working on the establishment of a poison control centre. Under the chairmanship of Ephraim G. Sless, a Northfield pharmacist, it is being established by members of the Atlantic-Cape May County Poison Control Project.

The centre is located at the Somers Point, New Jersey, Shore Memorial Hospital. A poison control cabinet and its contents, as well as a complete reference library, has been donated by the Atlantic-Cape May County Pharmaceutical Association. The equipment is available on a 24-hour basis for emergency treatment.

New director of the Clearing-house is Henry L. Verhulst, a veteran of 13 years with the Public Health Service.

Verhulst has served as a pharmacist in out-patient clinics in California, Oregon and the District of Columbia, and has been assistant director of the Clearing-house since its formation in 1957.

-"The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association."

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. N. Washington has opened a new pharmacy on Railway Terrace, Karoonda.

Mr. W. Meldrum visited Mt. Gambier for 6-7 weeks in July and August, under engagement by Mr. M. T. Martin.

Mr. D. Cacas, a member of the Australian Olympic team, has applied for, and received, the benefits of the reciprocal agreement with Great Britain.

Mr. B. Millar has resigned from his post in the Pharmacy Department of the University and joined the staff in the Pharmacy Section of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. Woodville.

Mr. L. Brown has resigned his position as branch manager for F.S.M.A. Miss M. Dahl, of the relieving staff, has taken over the management at Parkside.

Mr. R. Currie has been assisting as manager of Crago's Pharmacy, Warradale.

Mr. K. Donaldson has purchased the pharmacy previously conducted by Mr. H. Salman at 123 Grange Road, Allenby Gardens.

Mr. T. Christie acted as relieving manager for Mr. R. Holder, Seacombe Gardens, and Mr. P. Stedman, Cross Roads, Glandore, during July and part of August. He spent the rest of August assisting at Henry Francis & Co., in the Myer Emporium, Rundle Street, Adelaide.

Mr. P. Drake has resigned his position in the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital, North Adelaide, to manage the pharmacy in Mt. Gambier conducted by Mr. J. S. McConnell.

Mr. M. Connell began his lecture series for First Year Students at the University with the beginning of the third term. He will discuss both British and Australian History of Pharmacy.

Mrs. F. Abbott has resigned as the manageress of the Croydon branch of the Friendly Society Medical Association. Her place has been taken by Mr. M. Hennoste, who previously acted as relieving manager for that organisation.

Mr. L. Brown is now managing the pharmacy in Gouger Street, Adelaide, conducted by Messrs. J. and D. Cacas. In recent weeks Miss M. Evans has been assisting Mr. C. Newson, of Aldgate, Mr. H. D. Cheek, of Croydon, Mr. J. Upton, of Glenelg, and Mr. A. Doe, of Fisk's Pharmacy, Glenelg.

Mr. H. Knightley has moved over the border into

Mr. V. Moriarty acted as locum for Mr. J. M. White, Magill Road, Kensington Gardens, for the majority of the month of July.

Mr. B. O'Connor has opened a "prescriptions only" pharmacy in 78 Brougham Place, North Adelaide.

Mr. D. Farley is now engaged at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital Pharmacy Department.

Mr. A. C. Holloway acted as locum for Mr. V. Mitchell, of Enfield, in the latter part of August. In September he will similarly manage the pharmacy in Hindmarsh conducted by Mr. R. Parker.

Mr. R. Callaghan has joined the staff of Fawns & Mc-Allan Pty. Ltd., working in association with Farbwerke

Mr. H. Madigan has resigned his position with Mr. J. Schultz, of Stevens Pharmacy, in The Arcade, Adelaide, to take up the management of M. C. Moore pharmacy in Grote Street, on the western side of the city.

Engagement.—Good wishes are extended to Miss Janet Mary Maloney and Mr. Peter Richardson, who have recently announced their engagement.

Oblituary.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Wasson, which occurred at his residence at Unley on July 22 at the age of 70 years. The late Mr. Watson is survived by his widow and two children, Ron and Colin.

BIRTHS

Congratulations are extended to the following:-

Proses (nee Drake)—To Adrienne and Malcolm, on August 8, a daughter (Adele Marie).

Broadbent (nee Revell)—To Elma and Frank, on August 11. a son (Michael).

Shute.—To Mary and Les, on the arrival of a son. (David Mark).

INQUIRY BY THE PHARMACY BOARD OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A Special Meeting of the Pharmacy Board was held on June 20, 1960, to inquire into alleged unprofessional conduct of Frank Maurice John Moore, a registered pharmaceutical chemist of Mile End.

The inquiry followed a conviction in a court of Summary Jurisidiction for an offence under Regulation 91, paragraph 10, of the Food and Drugs Act 1908-1954, in that he did on October 3, 1959, at Mile End, sell teething powders containing Mercurous Chloride, contrary to such regulations.

The Board found Mr. Moore guilty of unprofessional conduct and he was censured. He was ordered to pay the costs of the inquiry, amounting to £53/12/-, within 30 days of the day of the hearing.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on July 18 at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren, K. S. Porter and the Registrar.

Minutes.—Minutes of meeting held on June 15 were confirmed. Minutes of Special Meeting held on June 20, constituting Inquiry under Section 19 into alleged unprofessional conduct of Frank Maurice John Moore, were read and confirmed.

Reciprocity with Great Britain.—Two letters to and two from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria advising that Board is in entire agreement with Queensland that no separate variation should be made prior to the next Conference of Boards. The Registrar was directed to advise the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain that the Board is in agreement with the

SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

suggestion by the Queensland Pharmacy Board that the matter should be considered by a Conference of Australian Pharmacy Boards in August, 1962.

Correspondence.—To Webb Publicity Ltd. pointing out the Board's directives relating to pharmaceutical advertising. The Registrar advised that no reply had been received, and he was requested to telephone the company inquiring if the letter had been received and noted.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia advising that the next meeting of the Association will be held in August, 1962.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, seeking information on South Australian requirements for a South African pharmacist to be permitted to practise in Australia.—The Registrar was directed to acknowledge the letter and with his reply forward a copy of the Regulation relating to persons with unrecognised qualifications.

From a pharmacist seeking ruling on the use of the words "Ethical Dispensary" on new premises where dispensing only will be carried out. It was resolved that the pharmacist be advised that the use of the proposed words cannot be approved.

From Mr. J. D. Duncan, of Gawler, seeking interpretation of Section 122 of the "Food and Drugs Act" relating to the dispensing and sale of Third Schedule poisons.—The Registrar was directed to forward the letter to the State Department of Public Health and advise Mr. Duncan that the matter is outside the province of the Board and has been forwarded to the proper authority.

Apprentices:

Sets I and III: The Galenical checker, Mr. Lipsham, enlarged upon various aspects contained in his reports on Sets I and III which had been circulated to members. It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to each of the masters of the nine apprentices who had returned bad work requesting that they see that corrections and alterations are made and that a vast improvement will be required in Set II.

To effect complete liaison of tuition and practical instruction, Mr. Lipsham was authorised to confer with Mr. B. L. Reynolds, Senior Lecturer, on relevant matters relating to Galenical Exercises. It was decided that reports on Sets I and III would again be considered when reports on Sets II and IV were received later in the year.

Letter from Adelaide University Pharmaceutical Students' Association to the President regarding Third Year Schedules. The President stated that after he had discussed this matter with the Senior Lecturer, the Monday programme for Third Year students had been adjusted and was now satisfactory to all parties, including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, with whom the matter had been discussed. The report was received with satisfaction.

Letter from Mr. H. B. Patton asking for alternative date for Practical Experience Examination after completion of University vacation, during which he will be absent from the State. It was resolved that approval be given for Mr. Patton to be examined on a date suitable to the examiners.

Alterations to Galenical Note-book: Mr. Mildren reported that the sub-committee had considered this matter, covering various aspects including:

1. Re-printing, and

2. Alterations.

Mr. Mildren stated that he and Mr. Craig would submit details of proposed alterations to a later meeting of the Board for consideration. The report was received. Appointment of Examiners: A detailed report was submitted by the Sub-committee on the question of External Examiners for pharmaceutics, etc. Recommendations were made with the reasons given for such. It was then resolved that the recommendations of the Sub-committee regarding appointment of examiners and time-table of examinations be adopted.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £127/4/5 were passed for payment.

Inspections and Actions.—Reports regarding special inspections carried out and Court actions taken were received. The President and Treasurer were authorised to discuss certain legal matters with the Board's solicitors following reports received.

Letter from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish and Abbott advising result of action against N. Pergam; he was fined £25, plus costs, under Section 25, and £5 plus costs under Section 30, making £38/18/- in all, with two months to pay and 28 days hard labour in default. The report was received.

Section 19 Inquiry.—(F. M. J. Moore): The Registrar reported that a notice of the Board's findings had been prepared by him on the morning after the inquiry and settled by the Board's solicitors for transmission to Mr. Moore. Formal receipt had been acknowledged by Mr. Moore.

Shop Register.—The Registrar and Treasurer reported on a discussion regarding a new shop register. The suggestion was put forward that a register contained in a visible card cabinet, divided into suitable marked zones, be prepared. The initial cost of the card system would be approximately £50 (material only). Further consideration was postponed until the August meeting, to consider an alternative registration card to be printed and also the obtaining of additional quotations.

Register.—The Registrar reported the death of Mr. F. A. Heddle and was authorised to remove the name from the Register.

Depots.—Two letters to Mr. C. E. Clyne asking for further information on proposed depot at Mount Burr and advising registration after receipt of amended application and information.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on July 5 at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. W. Fewell, K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin, K. G. Phelps and R. N. Spafford and the Secretary.

Council Election.—The Secretary read a letter from the Returning Officer advising the result of the election of Councillors as under:

 Mr. K. D. Johnson
 279 votes

 Mr. E. F. Lipsham
 244 "

 Mr. S. W. Fewell
 204 "

 Miss Z. M. Walsh
 179 "

The letter declared that the first-named three members were duly elected for the ensuing two years. The Returning Officer's report indicated that ballot papers were sent to 596 members and 303 (including one informal) were returned, constituting a 50.7 per cent. effective vote. This compared favourably with the voting for the last election in June, 1958, when a 44.2 per cent. vote was recorded. There was no election in 1959.

The Secretary advised that each candidate had been notified of the election results by letter.



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For routine swabbing of all young babies especially after leaving hospital. Also advocated for use in patients with furuncles, carbuncles and impetigo to minimise local spread of these lesions.

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7/6 for 4-ounce bottle (sufficient for several weeks)

Many teaching hospitals have abandoned bathing new-born bables in favour of Hexachlorophone application to the skin.

Ref: M.J.A. Oct. 31, 1959, P.633 B.M.J. Jan. 30, 1960, P.315

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

Welcome to New Member.—The President, on behalf of all members of the Council, extended a welcome to Mr. S. W. Fewell, who was attending his first meeting.

Election of Officers,-After thanking members for their loyal support over the past three years, the President then declared all offices vacant, and the Secretary took the Chair.

President: Mr. K. D. Johnson was the only nominee for the office of President and was declared duly elected.

Mr. Johnson then took the Chair and thanked members for the confidence which they had shown in electing him to the position.

Vice-President: Mr. R. B. Martin, the only nominee for the office of Vice-President, signified his consent to act and was declared duly elected. He suitably thanked members for the confidence shown in him in this matter. (Mr. K. G. Phelps declined to accept nomination due to precluding circumstances which had arisen privately. Mr. Phelps signified that he was willing to aid the executive in any other manner.)

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. G. Phelps was then nominated for the position of Honorary Treasurer; in the absence of other nominations he was declared duly elected. He suitably thanked members.

The newly-elected President then spoke of the result the recent Council election. He congratulated Mr. of the recent Council election. Fewell on his success and paid tribute to the work done in the interests of the Society by Miss Z. M. Walsh as a Council member for the past four years. He suggested that a letter of appreciation should be forwarded to Miss Walsh, and members unanimously agreed that this should go forward from the President.

Mr. Johnson also referred in detail to the strenuous term of office of Mr. D. F. J. Penhall as President for the previous three years, during which time the office of President had been unusually onerous, covering, in addition to the usual business, the following undertakings:

- (a) Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia in May/June, 1959, at which the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was host.
- A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference in Adelaide in August, 1958, when the Society entertained interstate visitors.
- (c) Negotiations with the Pharmacy Board of South Australia and the University of Adelaide on education revision, covering planning, staffing education revision, covering planning, staffing matters, and high-level negotiations over a period of approximately two years, during which time Mr. Penhall acted as Chairman of the Subcommittee
- (d) Week-end Conventions in August, 1957, and May,
- (e) Representing the Society at a Civil Defence School at Macedon in Victoria.
- (f) Attending, as representative of the Society, the official opening of the Victorian College of Phar-macy and the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society centenary celebrations.

Members were unanimous in their support of Mr. Johnson's tribute to Mr. Penhall.

Correspondence.-Letter to Mr. C. M. Venning expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (father).

Return thanks card from Mrs. A. W. McGibbony. Letter to Mrs. E. M. Heddle expressing sympathy in recent bereavement (husband).

P.A.A. Conference: Letter from the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising next meeting of the Association will be held at Perth in August, 1962.

Statement on Education Policy: The President advised that there had been a re-print after circulation of the proof and the printer was now proceeding with printing and folding. The statement would be in the mail before the coming week-end.

Finance,-Accounts totalling £542/11/4 were passed for payment.

Pharmaceutical Conference Fund: The Secretary reported that after receipt of current interest from Debentures in Custom Credit Corporation Ltd. there would be a credit in the Savings Bank Account of almost £300. The Treasurer was authorised to discuss with reprerne Treasurer was authorised to discuss with repre-sentatives of the Pharmacy Board and the State Branch Committee of the Guild, investment of portion of such funds in Mortgage Debentures with a suitable substantial finance company.

Post-Graduate Sessions.—Mr. Spafford submitted a progress report. It was then resolved that two Post-Graduate Meetings be held as follows:—

- September: Mr. K. W. G. Treagus, Superintendent of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Woodville.
 October or November: Dr. W. F. Salter, Deputy-Superintendent of Northfield Mental Hospital.

Proposed 1961 Refresher Lectures: Consideration of suggestion by Mr. Johnson was deferred to the August meeting.

New Member Elected.-Mr. John L. Thredgold.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Lipsham advised on discussion with Mr. Spafford regarding a speaker for the General Meeting on August 23. Mr. Spafford agreed to approach Mr. L. M. Hargrave, solicitor, former Lord Mayor of Adelaide, or some other suitable member of the legal profession, to address the meeting.

Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Letter to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia commenting on suggestions made by Mr. A. W. Callister regarding future arrangements at Section "O" meetings. The Secretary was directed to supply a copy of the letter to Mr. R. A. Anderson, who is actively connected with the organis-

Letter from the Secretary, Brisbane meeting, requesting nomination of a South Australian representative to that Conference as Vice-President. The President stated that he would discuss this matter with Mr. Anderson and report to the August meeting.

Gryst Gold Medal.—Mr. Lipsham advised that the Gryst Gold Medal had now been finalised for exhibition in the Pharmacy Department at the University. Howrever, as there was some doubt regarding the most suitable place for such, he suggested that further discussion should be given to the matter. The President agreed to investigate the position and report to the August meeting and, if possible, place the medal before the meeting at that time.

August Meeting of the Council

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on August 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. D. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. W. Fewell, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin, D. F. J. Penhall, R. N. Spafford, and the Secretary.

Suggested Science Publication.—Letter from the Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," advising on a development at a recent Journal Committee Meeting. Further consideration was deferred after the Secretary had been directed to acknowledge receipt.

"Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."—Notice to members of the Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company, together with the Annual Report.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

Correspondence.—To Miss A. M. Walsh from the President, expressing appreciation of services as a councillor during the preceding four years.

To Mr. J. Justin, of Port Lincoln, Mr. C. H. Watson, Mr. M. M. Bassett, and Mr. D. G. Mitchell, expressing sympathy in recent bereavements.

From Father Michael Scott, acknowledging donation of £30 with thanks, and advising that he would be pleased to make available facilities for another Conference later.

Television Programme.—The Secretary stated that he had received telephone messages from Mr. A. A. Russell, President of the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), and a Mr. Creaser, of Geo. Patterson Advertising Ltd., stating that there was a television programme on which representatives of some professions had already spoken, advising children on future careers. The invitation was issued by Mr. Creaser for a representative of official pharmacy to be included on one such programme on a Sunday afternoon between 4.30 and 5.30 on Channel 9.

The Secretary stated that he had further discussed the matter with Mr. Creaser that day, and Mr. Creaser had asked for early action.

Mr. Penhall stated that he had heard from a young pharmacist, not connected with official pharmacy, that the latter had been approached to appear on television in a similar capacity.

Members discussed the position, and it was generally agreed that an appearance of a representative of official pharmacy on the programme was advisable, but the matter brought forward by Mr. Penhall should first be investigated, so that there would not be duplication. It was agreed that any such message for the profession should emanate from an official body. The President was authorised to arrange a suitable speaker from the present or immediate past executives of the official bodies.

Meeting at Gawler,—Letter from Mr. B. C. Eastick, B.V.Sc., of Gawler, advising invitations forwarded to pharmacists for a meeting convened by him at Gawler on August 2. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter and advise that, due to a Council meeting at the same time, it was impossible for members to attend.

Statement on Education Policy.—Members agreed that there was very little reaction among pharmacists to the preliminary statement which had been circulated. It was agreed that a further progress statement in the near future would be advisable.

A progress report was received from the Education Sub-Committee.

Finance.—Statement for the month of July was adopted and accounts totalling £383/19/9 were passed for payment.

Benevolent Fund.—Authority was given for inquiries to be made regarding two possible cases where assistance may be desirable from the fund. Reports to be submitted to the September meeting.

Post-Graduate Sessions.—Mr. Spafford submitted a progress report. He was authorised to contact some of the country pharmacists who had attended the recent Week-end Convention to obtain statements on the merits of the address by Mr. K. W. G. Treagus, as he understood that they had been complimentary on such.

Mr. Spafford said he would co-operate with Mr. Lipsham in an endeavour to make the Treagus meeting in the latter part of September a success.

Mr. Spafford further stated that he would submit a suggestion for a second Post-Graduate Meeting to the September meeting.

Proposed 1961 Refresher Lectures: Consideration of a suggestion by the President was deferred to the September meeting.

New Member Elected.—Mrs. E. M. Hallewell (formerly of Great Britain).

The serious illness of Mr. J. M. White was reported to the meeting, and the Secretary was authorised to forward a message of good wishes from the Council.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Fewell reported on the negotiations for a speaker at the Annual Meeting and his finally obtaining Dr. C. R. S. Harris, Reader in Humanities at the University of Adelaide. Mr. Fewell was thanked for his efforts, in the absence of Mr. Spafford, on holidays.

Dr. C. R. S. Harris would speak on the subject of "Ancient Greek Medicine."

Draft agenda submitted by the Secretary was noted, and the President was authorised to settle the draft for circulation.

Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S.:—The President advised on his discussion with Mr. R. A. Anderson on the future of A.N.Z.A.A.S. and also the letter from the Queensland Branch, asking for the nomination of a South Australian for the position of Vice-President. Mr. Anderson stated that no change of the system of electing Vice-Presidents was decided in Perth, and he was at a loss to understand the Queensland request.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Queensland Branch and inquire if it was proposed to elect a number of Vice-Presidents, and thus clarify the position.

Gryst Gold Medal.—Letter to Mr. Lipsham from Mrs. J. Paton, covering the forwarding of the first Gold Medal, which had been encased in perspex for display. The Secretary was directed to forward a letter of appreciation to Mrs. Paton for the work carried out so excellently without charge.

The President agreed to discuss with the Senior Lecturer the placing of the Medal in a suitable position in the Pharmacy Department for permanent display.

Museum.—Mr. Lipsham stated that he had received a gift of some mustard leaves from Mr. K. A. McNeill, of the Repatriation Department. It was decided that the gift should be placed in the Society's museum in the Pharmacy Department at the University of Adelaide, and that they should be forwarded with an official letter to the Senior Lecturer. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge the gift with thanks.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

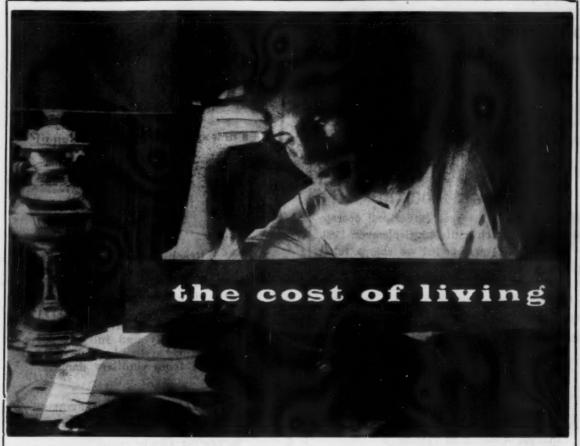
The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on July 25, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, E. Lloyd Miller, G. P. Bartold, V. L. Mitchell, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Government 5/- Dispensing Plan.—The Chairman read copies of letters which had passed between the Minister of Health and Federal Executive on the Large and Standard Pack issue.

The contents of the letters were discussed at length and it was resolved to write to the Federal Secretary opposing the agreement as accepted by the Federal Executive and drawing attention to the decision on the Large Pack given by Messrs. Cunningham and White during a recent interview in Adelaide.

The whole of the correspondence to be reviewed at the next meeting.



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(Your saving: 4/-, respectively 14/- per dozen)

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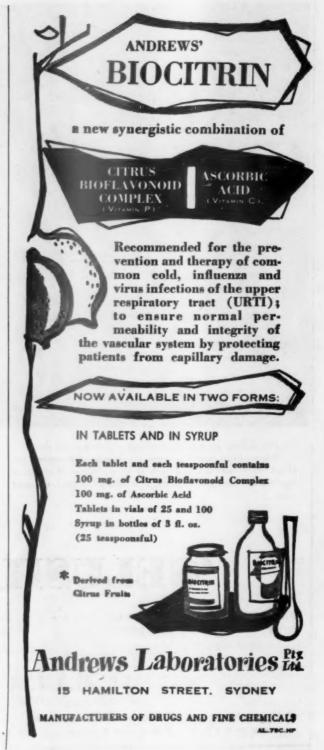
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Yours faithfully,

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA-Continued

The Federal Office was to be written to and requested to ascertain what action has been taken regarding the Minister's undertaking to watch the trend on Friendly Societies.

Correspondence from one city and one country member on the Dispensing of Pharmaceutical Benefits was read and left in the hands of the Chairman to approach the appropriate authorities.

Repatriation Agreement.—It was resolved to write to Federal Office for more information on the progress on the proposed new agreement on dispensing rates.

Wrapping Paper.—A letter from C. P. Detmold Ltd., confirming the details given verbally by its representatives regarding the quality, design and price of the wrapping paper to be supplied was tabled, and, as the terms and conditions were deemed satisfactory, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Trade and Commerce Committee to finalise the deal.—Members to be informed through the Bulletin to forward orders for supplies direct to the Company.

Remits for the Trade and Commerce Conference.— The items on the agenda were reviewed and our delegate, Mr. Lean, was briefed on the decisions of this State Branch Committee.

Parcel Buys.—The Chairman reported on the progress made on parcel buys through D.H.A., Beechams and G.P. Ltd.

Kodak—Developing and Printing Statement.—Following complaints made on the new form of statement being issued, the matter was referred to the Adelaide manager of the Company, who stated he would take the matter up with his Head Office, where all statements were now being prepared.

Dispensing Complaint.—This matter was left in the hands of the Chairman to discuss with the responsible authorities.

Nominations for State Branch Committee.—The Returning Officer (Mr. Measday) informed members that eight nominations had been received for the five vacancies. Ballot papers would be prepared and issued to members within a few days.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman (Mr. Lean) referred to Dresslier Products, Home and Baby Health Service, Dettol, Max Factor Teenage Section advertisement

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain reported on the price structure Country Club Range, Goanna Salve and Oil. New Counter Price List.

It was decided that quotes be obtained for printing of a new list and for individual replacement sheets.

Publicity Sub-Committee Report.—The Chairman referred to the success of the Taxation Card Campaign—the next promotion—e.g., Hair Preparation Month, arrangements for the Christmas advertising.

New Members Elected.—Ethel M. Hallewell, Mount Pleasant; Alphonsus D. Holland, St. Marys, and Swithin W. Farmer, East Glenelg.

Price Cutting.—Advice of price cutting by a metropolitan member was given.—The matter to be discussed at the next meeting.

Steradent.—This Chemist Only line had been supplied to a city store in error, but the wholesaler withdrew the stock when the error was brought to notice.

Country Visits.—It was proposed that visits by the State Branch Executive be arranged as follows: Upper Murray Area, late in August; South-East, in October.

Correspondence.—Letters from Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., G. Offe, W. B. Lalor, D. G. Mitchell were read and left in the hands of the Secretary for attention.

The meeting was then declared closed.



NEWSLETTER

HER REAL NAME-MARY

A "nut" was informed by his psychiatrist he was completely cured of his delusion of being Napoleon. "Wonderful!" responded the expatient. "I must 'phone and tell Josephine."

CARDOPHYLLIN SUPPOSITORIES

ATTENTION PLEASE! Are you being misled into believing Hamilton's 6 grain Cardophyllin Suppository is not eligible under item No. 22 N.H.S.? The Health Department's attention has been drawn to the fact they do not have the 6 grain suppository listed (although all but one of the manufacturers listed market that strength). This is to be amended. In the meantime (and for that matter from March 1st) scripts for Cardophyllin Suppositories have been honoured at the correct price by the Department.

Hippocrates used the term "astragalos" for what is now known as the talus. It seems to have been applied to any bone used for gambling. Dice were called "tali." Greeks favoured the first or second cervical vertebrae, Romans favoured the talus.

PREMENCO

We forecast this recently introduced Hamilton tablet will be frequently prescribed. For that quite prevalent condition pre-menstrual tension, in 25 and 100 packs, at 5/6 and 21/- each wholesale, it is Script Only. Active detailing commenced early in August.

THE LAW OF MASS ACTION

Recent Gallup showed vast majority favour co-education only up to 14 years. Why? After that age interest swings from physics to physiques.

SOLO (OR SO LOW)

Some of the greatest things done in life have been done by men when they have been alone —especially at fishing and golf.

HIGH STAKES

When you gamble in traffic you bet your life.
Until next "A.J.P."

A. Gould

THE

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ADELAIDE

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. N. H. Mowday has purchased Mr. K. H. Worth's pharmacy at Como. Mr. Worth has accepted a position at the Government Drug Depot.

Mr. H. A. Hoffman has opened a branch pharmacy at Albany Highway, Victoria Park. Mr. A. M. Burking is managing the branch.

Mr. M. Southee has closed his Murray Street branch. Mr. G. H. Cohen has purchased Mr. R. E. Wynne's pharmacy at North Beach.

Mr. M. E. Gordon has opened a pharmacy at Dumble-

Mr. C. Manera has purchased Mr. P. J. McCabe's pharmacy in Hay Street, Perth.

Congratulations to Mr. N. C. Davie on his appointment as a J.P. Mr. Davie's son, Ian, who qualified last November, has become a partner in the pharmacy at Bicton.

It is of interest to note that three West Australian pharmacists are now on the staff of Messrs. Eli Lilly in Melbourne. They are Messrs. Ken Hurst, Ian McKenzie and Max Shub. Max paid a visit to the Pharmaceutical Council Office during his holiday in Perth last month.

Mr. A. A. Baxter has been relieving Mr. H. C. Jaentsch, who underwent an operation recently.

Miss T. Sheedy has left the Doubleview Pharmacy and is at Foy's Pharmacy, Perth.

Mr. B. M. Moursellas, of Foy's Pharmacy, has gone to Sargent's Pharmacy (Noel Mountain), Maylands.

Mr. A. Burking relieved Mr. P. Waring of K. Kidd's pharmacy during Mr. Waring's holiday in Melbourne during the month.

Mr. J. Burke, Gosnells, went to Kalgoorlie for his holiday. Miss N. Rowe was in charge of the pharmacy.

Chemists on holiday during the month included: Mr. A. Barr, Bunbury (Mr. E. A. Taylor relieving); Mr. A. W. Rock, Bassendean (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mrs. B. Ewell, Scarborough (Mrs. R. Edwards relieving); Mr. M. A. Lankester, Attadale (Mr. H. A. Panniza relieving); Mr. J. S. Miller, Merredin (Mr. H. A. Panniza relieving); Mr. A. J. Turner, Albany (Mr. E. D. Hogben relieving); Mr. R. W. Dalby, Leederville (Mr. T. G. Stitfold relieving); Mr. M. J. Crawford, Beaconsfield (Mr. A. J. Smith relieving); Mr. B. B. Caldwell, Morley Park (Miss D. J. Judd relieving); Mr. R. K. Archer, Mt. Hawthorn (Miss D. J. Judd relieving) and Mr. W. S. L. Eddleston, North Beach (Mr. D. T. Hughes relieving).

BIRTHS

Congratulations to new parents:-

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hamersley, of Three Springs, a son, on May 20.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Benn, of Mt. Lawley, a son, on July 13.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cattalini, of Morawa, a daughter, on July 24.

BURGLARIES

So far as we are aware, only two pharmacies received attention from burglars this month.

On July 20 Murray Crawford's pharmacy at Beaconsfield was broken into between 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. About £20 was taken. Entrance was gained by forcing the back door.

On August 8 Mr. B. J. Gjakun's pharmacy at Wembley was entered by breaking the glass in the back door. About £40 in cash and £88 in hospital stamps were taken. It is thought that this occurred between 6 and 8.30 p.m.

ANNUAL PHARMACY BALL

The Annual Pharmacy Ball, held at the Embassy Ballroom on the evening of July 26, surpassed all others. After the President of the Pharmaceutical Council of

After the President of the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., Mr. G. H. Dallimore, and Mrs. Dallimore had greeted the guests, the dancing started to the strains of Stan Elliott's Band. The floor was soon a galaxy of colours from the ladies' dresses and coloured lights, and many old-timers were soon enjoying themselves as much as the younger set.

Mr. M. M. Mendelawitz arranged for Mike and Jo Ingram to give floor shows of ballroom and feature dancing. There were 700 guests (this now being the limited number), and the super supper was very much enjoyed, being of the very best in taste and variety.

dancing. There were 700 guests (this now being the limited number), and the super supper was very much enjoyed, being of the very best in taste and variety. Our thanks are due to the organising committee, Messrs. G. H. Dallimore (Chairman), D. Black, J. Evans, T. Hackett, R. Miller, and especially to the Secretary, Mr. Dan White, who really worked hard to make the evening the successful event it always is.

OBITUARY

It is with regret that we record the deaths of two octogenarian pharmacists who have passed away recently. Mr. James W. Hawkins became a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. in 1902 on a certificate from Victoria, and Mr. Edwin E. Howells was registered in January, 1903, after passing his Final Examination in 1902. At the time of his death Mr. Hawkins was living in Victoria, but until a few years ago resided at Kalgoorlie. Mr. Howells was in business at Narrogin and then at Gosnells until 1952. Mr. Howells was made an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1954 and Mr. Hawkins in 1956.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on August 9, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, J. V. Hands, C. O. Carter, M. H. Arnold.

Hospital Benefit Fund.—The Secretary reported that the public relations position between officers of the Fund and the public had been discussed. It was promised that any complaints received would be investigated.

Innoxa 41.—Despite strong protests made to the Australian manager, no permission was given for non-agents to carry stocks of this product for prescription requirements. When a prescription was produced the chemist could obtain supplies. This was considered unsatisfactory.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA-Continued

Correspondence.—From the Registrar of the Trade Association, stating that the W.A. Branch of the Guild did not have to register under the W.A. Act.

From a country chemist, complaining of leakage of "Chemists' Only" lines to stores and of price cutting. Action had been taken.

Nominations and Re-instatements.—It was moved and seconded that the following be accepted as Guild mem-

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Maurice E. Gordon, Dumbleyung; Noel H. Mowday, Como, and Ronald W. Shearer, Mt. Hawthorn (reinstated).

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported that the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Merchandising Manager, Mr. R. G. Ross, would be visiting W.A. from August 15 to 19. A country meeting had been arranged for Bunbury for the evening of August 16. They would also attend the annual general receiving of the Child or August 18. meeting of the Guild on August 18.

Correspondence had been received from Victoria and South Australia expressing concern over the way the Commonwealth Health officials were departing from the conditions under which agreement had been reached for the payment of P.B.A. prescriptions.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that a Federal meeting of State Pricing Officers had been called for September in Melbourne.

The Repatriation Department stated that a large number of priced prescriptions had been received and payment cheques were being sent out.

The question of the 25 and 50 plastic containers not being large enough for the sulpha tablets had been taken

up with the Department.

The agenda for the Pricing Officers' meeting was discussed and instructions given to the State Delegate.

Trade and Commerce Report.—In the absence of Mr. Rock, who is attending the Federal Trade and Commerce meeting, Mr. Daiby presented the report.

The Committee discussed the question of "Gilseal"

paper bags and samples, and prices were being obtained for the September meeting.

A reasonably thick card had been chosen for the Gilseal Product card. The layout and design would be referred to the Advertising Committee. The estimated cost would be between 2/6 and 2/9 each for 300 cards. As the Guild have a contract line in Savlon Cream, no Guild publicity would be recommended for Kerodex Cream. It was regarded that two dozen for a begun buy.

Cream. It was regarded that two dozen for a bonus buy was too large and that 12 charged as 11 should be the bonus pack.

A sample of a chemist Christmas paper had been re-ceived. It was decided to await Mr. Rock's return and

his report on the paper.

Pricing Officers' Conference.—Mr. W. G. Lewis, the Guild Pricing Officer, was appointed delegate to the

"Week-End News."—It was suggested that an effort be made to have an article on Pharmacy in the "Week-

Deputation to the Minister.-Mr. Dallimore reported that he represented the Guild in a deputation to the Minister on the question of banking hours. A represen-Minister on the question of banking hours. A represen-tative delegation presented a strong case to the Minister against the suggested closing of banks on Saturday

Interview With Dr. Cameron.—The State President and Secretary met Dr. Cameron, the Commonwealth Minister for Health, and other Commonwealth officials on August 1. A list of our problems on P.B.A. was discussed with the Minister. Strong exception was taken to the attempt by Commonwealth officials to introduce buying in place of usage habits into the payment for Commonwealth prescriptions.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

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TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care Mr. E. H. Shield's Pharmacy, cr. Collins and Murray Streets, Hobart.

Mr. and Mrs. Keith Jenkins flew back to Hobart from London recently after 5½ months' holiday abroad. They visited Italy, Austria and France on the way to England, prior to making headquarters in London. One of the highlights of their town was a west to the Isla of Skya. the highlights of their tour was a visit to the Isle of Skye. They also toured the Scandinavian countries and travel-

They also toured the Scandard Andrews and so as far north as Narvik.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Prowse and son, Robbie, are spending a motoring holiday in Victoria.

Mrs. P. Lockhardt and family are spending a month on the mainland. They will be in New South Wales

for most of this time.

During early August Mrs. Jane Dawson purchased the E. H. Shield Pharmacy at Bellerive East.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF DRUGS DISMISSED

In the New Norfolk Court on July 5, Laszlo Karoly Varga (23), an employee of the Lachlan Park Hospital, pleaded not guilty to a charge that on June 29 he was found unlawfully in possession of 12 phials of penicillin, three phials of distilled water, seven skin sutures, one syringe and five hypodermic needles.

The Magistrate, Mr. Dobbie, said he would have to dismiss the charge because evidence could not be produced that similar items had been stolen. Detective Brown gave evidence of a visit to the defendant. He and Senior Detective McGaughey spoke to Varga, telling him that they believed that he was in possession of stolen property and asked him if he would object to their making a search.

Detective McGaughey found in a wardrobe a parcel stamped and addressed to a person in Hungary. It contained the medical supplies. Varga claimed that a friend had obtained them for him. The supplies were identical with those in use at the Lachlan Park Hospital.

The magistrate, when dismissing the charge, said that he, "nevertheless, was very suspicious of the circumstances.

He ordered the police to confiscate the drugs and have them destroyed.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth

Street, Hobart, on August 4, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L.
Williams, Messrs. A. K. Smith, I. B. McLeod, B. L. Ralph and the Registrar

Pharmaceutical Register.—Michael Clement Conigrave (ex-South Australia) and Walter Alfred H. Miller (ex-New South Wales) were registered.

Allan Willis Nicholas (ex-N.S.W.): Registration was

granted subject to receipt of letter of identity and certifled photograph.

Stephen John Feher: Further to minutes of July 7, a request for a part-time apprenticeship for half a year only was received from Mr. Feher. The Registrar was directed to advise that the word "apprenticeship" had been used inadvertently, that the Board requires that on completion of examinations Mr. Feher do a year in an open physical with a physical registered with in an open pharmacy with a pharmacist registered with this Board

H. Nicholas Scroope: Mr. Scroope's application stated that he is a Licentiate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Eire). The meeting resolved to advise that the Board has no reciprocity with Southern Ireland, that Mr. Scroope could submit himself for a modified

examination and period of service.

Alexander Somogyi: Application for registration, supported by original documents, together with translations, stated that he was a fully qualified pharmaceutical chemist of the University Pasmany Peter, of Budapest, and that he had a chemist shop in Budapest. The Registrar advised that the application had been referred to Dr. Burgin and Dr. Polya. Dr. Burgin had advised that they did not doubt Mr. Somogyi's ability in any way and that he should sit for the same examinations as recommended for Mr. Feher.

Dr. Burgin and Dr. Polya had further recommended that one year's apprenticeship would not be really applicable, but that Mr. Somogyi should undertake to do a year's practical experience in an open pharmacy with a registered pharmacist before going on his own.

It was resolved that these recommendations be agreed

The meeting resolved that in such cases as those of Mr. Somogyi and Mr. Feher, where the period of service was not a true apprenticeship, that some form of sworn statement be required and be registered with the Board; that they notify where they intend to work; and that they seek the permission of the Board to change their

employment during the year in an open pharmacy.

Apprentices.—Shirley Phillips, assignment to G. M.
Fleming, and Michael Julian Bateman, assignment to P. Court. Approved.

Inspector's Report—Statutory Fine.—The Registrar advised that this matter had been placed with Mr. Baker and that the Board would be advised in due course.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £82/15/11 were passed

Pharmacy Education.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania regarding teaching facilities and equipment at the Hobart Technical College. The meeting resolved to refer this letter to the Principal of the College for comment.

University Tuition .- Advice was received from the University that correspondence received from the Board meeting on July 7 was to be placed before the Faculty of Science at its meeting on July 27.—No additional

information was to hand.

Medicines and Drugs List (1960).-Laxettes: Further correspondence was received from the British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd. on this matter. The meeting resolved to advise that the list is a complete list and at this stage the Board has no intention of altering it.

Phenacetin.—The labelling requirements of Regulation 13 (3e) of the Poisons Regulations 1953 were noted for

future reference.

The meeting then discussed various aspects of the above list. Mr. Ralph stated that he felt that some provisions of the Pharmacy Act were unjust, as a grocer is free to sell from his store items under Statutory Rule No. 34, whether he himself is personally on the premises or not, but that a chemist may be fined if any product is sold from his pharmacy during his absence, even if only for five minutes. Mr. Ralph further stated that he

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TASMANIA—Continued

felt the Board should do something to prevent general

retailers from packing their own lines.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Ralph gave notice of the following motion: "That members give individual thought to the last question raised re packaging and any suggestion for the control of it be submitted to the next meeting of the Board."

Inspection.—The meeting resolved that the Inspector make spot inspections with no set pattern, commencing at North Hobart, for two days, with regard to sales under Statutory Rule No. 34 by grocers.

The following items were noted: Laxettes, Lawsons Bronchitis Cure, Veganin, Ford Pills, Hearnes No. 7 and Codis Tablets.

Pharmacy Regulations.—This matter was carried forward to the next general meeting.

Sex Hormones.—It was resolved to advise that, following the meeting on July 14, between the Poisons Schedules Sub-Committee of this Board and members of the Veterinary Division of the Agriculture Department, the consensus of opinion was that sex hormones be allowed on sale as a caponising agent only and in a form suitable for that practice only; all other forms of sex hormones to be controlled by prescription of a medical practitioner

or veterinary surgeon.

Heroin.—Correspondence from the Department of Customs and Excise regarding heroin was read and

De-Nol.—Correspondence regarding this product was received from the Director of Public Health. The Regis-trar was directed to advise that the Board has no knowledge of the contents of the preparation, and that the Board fails to see how any restriction on its sale could be made unless it contains any substance controlled by

Poisons Regulations.

Prescriptions—Date of Expiry.—A letter was received from the Country Women's Association in Tasmana asking that consideration be given to the idea of stamping each prescription with a date when any preparation should be disposed of.

Mr. Stephens undertook to discuss this matter further

with the Secretary of the Country Women's Association.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Mr. Stephens reported that the veterinary officers of the Agriculture Department are preparing a list of items to be free or restricted as to sale

The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

General Meeting

A general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at Wesley Hall on July 21, at 8 p.m.

Present.-Mr. C. A. Robertson (President), Mr. C. King, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., and 35 members and

guests. Mr. Robertson extended a welcome to Mr. and Mrs. King and visitors. He mentioned that Mr. King, as representative of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., had attended as our guest speaker.

Mr. Robertson mentioned that since the last general meeting they had had their annual general meeting, the combined dinner with the Guild at Highfield, and

the lecture by Mr. Bruce.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland that this Conference is to be held in Brisbane from May 29 to June 3, 1961, and that a representative from this State as Vice-President to Section "O" was required.—Secretary to inquire if any member would be attending.

S.M.A. Baby Foods.—Mr. King then addressed mem-

bers on S.M.A. Baby Foods and conveyed a considerable amount of valuable information in his talk. The number of questions asked indicated the keen interest this subject evoked.

At the conclusion of Mr. King's talk, a film was shown by courtesy of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. on the

Peptic Ulcer.

Members expressed their appreciation of the Company's assistance at this evening, and Mr. Robertson asked Mr. King to convey these expressions to his

Company. Supper was then served.

COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on August 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (President), Miss M. E. Purdon, Mrs. E. M. Hawkes, Mrs. E. A. Ross, Miss M. Andrews, Messrs. J. K. Bester, W. G. Webb, and the

Secretary.

P.A.A. Conference Fund.—The President welcomed Mrs. Hawkes, Mrs. Ross and Miss Andrews, representa-tives of the Women Pharmacists' Association, who had come to the meeting to discuss requirements of a Conference.

Robertson explained the estimated finance that would be required and also mentioned that 34 members were now contributing to the fund for this Conference. It was estimated some £1300 to £1500 would be required,

in addition to subscriptions.

It was explained that the Women Pharmacists were contributing towards sending their delegates to the Perth Conference, and after this had been achieved their members would contribute to our fund.

It was decided that a report on the progress of our fund would be given at the next general meeting, which would enable members to discuss our requirements.

The representatives of the Women Pharmacists' Association then left the meeting.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—The appointment of a Vice-President for the Brisbane Conference was deferred until the next general meeting.

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.—Mr. Robertson reported that the lecture by Mr. King on S.M.A. Baby foods and the film and supper provided by this Company had made a most enjoyable and informative even-Appreciation of the assistance given was recorded.

New Member Elected .-- Mr. Peter Dallas Johnstone. Launceston

"A.J.P." Correspondent.—A letter was received from r. Kent asking that a Tasmanian Correspondent be appointed to forward news of interest in important mat-

ters involving pharmacy for publication in the Journal. Miss Purdon stated that she was already forwarding some personal notes of interest, and would see that any items in the local newspapers or other developments in pharmacy were advised to the Journal.

Milton Antiseptic.—The Secretary reported that the representative from Salmond & Spraggon had stated that Milton Pharmaceuticals Australia Ltd. was desirous of addressing members on Milton Antiseptics, and showing of a film on this subject and another film on a Craniotomy. Arrangements had been made for the use of a room at the Technical College on August 24, and it was agreed that the Secretary would notify members of the invitation.

Woods Travelling Scholarship.—A report by Mr. R. E. Thomas on some aspects of Pharmaceutical Education in Great Britain was received from the Pharmaceutical Association.

General Meeting.—The meeting agreed that a letter be sent to H. W. Woods Pty. Ltd., asking if it would be possible for Mr. Thomas to address members in Tasmania.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 18 at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Robertson, A. Fennell, A. G. Gould, I. R. McIntosh, A. G. Crane, C. B. Dillon and the Secretary.

North West Coast District.—The President reported that the inauguration meeting for the new district of the North West Coast would be held in Ulverstone on August 1.

The Secretary was instructed to invite representatives from Launceston and also to ask Mr. Tennyson if he

could attend.

In considering representation on the S.B.C. by the North and North West Coast Districts, it was proposed that these should be made three from each district, increasing the total representation on the State Branch Committee to 16. This would be discussed at the Ulverstone Meeting.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £760/3/11 were passed for payment.

New Members Elected.—Mr. Paul Court, of 37 Murray Street, Hobart, and Mr. John Graham Fitzpatrick, of 23 Rooke Street, Devonport.
The meeting agreed that Mr. F. W. Partington might represent Mr. Court at Guild meetings.

S.B.C. Resignation.—A letter was received from Mr. D. R. Crisp, advising that he would not be available for nomination at the next election of the State Branch Committee.—Members expressed great regret at having to accept this decision and asked that a record of appreciation of his services to the Guild be made.

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided that the Annual General Meeting should be held during the last week in August and that the Federal President be asked if he could be present on this occasion.

Returning Officer.—Mr. A. Fennell was appointed Returning Officer for this year's elections.

Northern District.—Minutes of the meeting of the Northern District held on June 15 were received.

Kodak.—A letter was received from the Federal Merchandising Department setting out details received from Kodak regarding its new system of recording D. & D.

P.A.A. Conference to be held in Perth would now take place in August, 1962.

Special Federal Council Meeting.—The President reported on matters dealt with at the Special Federal Council Meeting held in Melbourne.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—All recommendations for consideration at this meeting were discussed and Mr. McIntosh advised of the conclusions. The meeting closed at 10 p.m.

GUILD GENERAL MEETING

A special general meeting of members of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at Furner's Hotel, Ulverstone, on August 1 at 8.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. M. Fleming (President), G. Tennyson (Federal Director of Public Relations), J. B. Warland Browne, A. G. Gould, G. S. Copeland, G. A.

Copeland, H. L. Coventry, E. T. Elliott, T. B. Elliott, J. G. Fitzpatrick, K. L. Gillham, A. G. McDougall, J. W. Parsons, E. H. Shield and the Secretary. The President welcomed Mr. Tennyson and all members. He explained that this most important meeting

had been called for the purpose of considering the formation of a N.W. District of this branch of the Guild, this district to cover the area west of Deloraine, but not including Deloraine, thus giving direct representa-tion of this area on the State Branch Committee.

The President then explained how the Guild functioned as a Federal body, each State having a State Branch Committee made up of representatives from each district. As the North and the new proposed district of the N.W. would each have approximately the same number of members, it was proposed that they would both have three representatives on the State Branch Committee. This system, he explained State Branch Committee. This system, he explained, gave every member a direct voice in the conduct of the Guild through its two representatives on the Federal Council.

North West District.—Mr. Copeland moved, seconded by Mr. McDougall, that a N.W. District be formed. This was carried unanimously.

Chairman.—On the nomination of Mr. Copeland, seconded by Mr. Parsons, Mr. H. L. Coventry was elected Chairman of the N.W. District.

Mr. Copeland stated that he felt Mr. Coventry, having one of the oldest pharmacies on the Coast, was a very efficient person to fill this position. He considered it was the responsibility of those present to see that all the Coast members joined in the activities of the District for the benefit of the Coast and the Guild.

Secretary.—Mr. Warland Browne nominated Mr. E. H. Shield as Secretary for the District. This was seconded by Mr. Gillham and carried unanimously.

Treasurer.—On the motion of Mr. Shield seconded by Mr. Coventry, Mr. G. A. Copeland was elected

Next Meeting.—It was agreed that the next meeting of the District would be held in Burnie before the end of September.

Mr. Warland Browne said he considered it was most appropriate that this historic meeting should be held at Ulverstone, as this had been the meeting place for several Guild functions. He felt that the future of the district was assured with the interest shown by members and he wished them every success.

and he wished them every success.

Mr. Tennyson referred to the problems associated with the Standard and Bulk Pack under P.B.A., and much discussion followed on this point.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

AUGUST MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on August 22, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), A. Fennell, A. G. Gould, A. G. Crane, C. B. Dillon, C. A. Robertson, I. R. McIntosh and the Secretary.

North-West District.—The President reported that Mr. Gould, the Secretary and he attended a very satisfactory meeting at Ulverstone, preceded by a dinner at Furner's Hotel, at which members in the area agreed that a District be formed.

Annual General Meeting.—The Chairman reported that both the Federal President and the Federal Secretary would be attending the annual general meeting to be held on August 31.

Elections.—As only sufficient nominations to fill vacancies on the State Branch Committee were received, an election would not be necessary.

Press ads like this

will be telling all Australia the good news! (One insertion every week in "Women's Weekly" or "Woman's Day" for the rest of the year.)

Television

will be telling your customers the news on all the best programmes, such as: "Maverick," "Whitehall Playhouse," "The Texan," "Wyatt Earp," "Cheyenne," "Lawman," "Movie Matinee," "M. Squad."

will be selling your customers right in your store! Sell direct from the eye-catching 3 doz. display unit - and get extra material from your Rexona rep.

Pears in a bath size, a bath size, a bath size! IT ALL ADDS UP TO GREATER SALES FOR njoy pure PEARS SOAI IN THE BIG Vrown ize/ Pears in rown-up

YIPPEE!

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, August 30, 1960

PUSH PEARS!



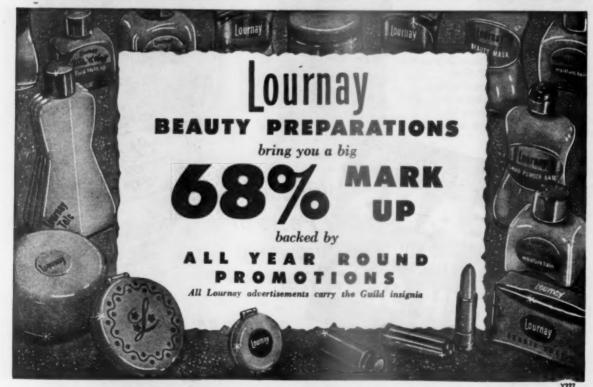
Sell Bex for Quicker Turnover and Greater Profit

Bex is Australia's largest and fastest selling pain reliever because Bex lives up to the claims made for it and your customers know it. And, of course, there's a generous profit margin for you.

National advertising for Bex in the press, on the radio and television, plus display material for retailers, further creates new business every week in the year.

Show Bex and you'll sell it—use the displays available to you.

Bex Powders & Tablets



TASMANIA-Continued

New Member Elected.—Mrs. June Le Scot Dawson, of 13 Dillion Street, Bellerive.

Resignation.—Mr. J. A. Ingram tendered his resignation from the Guild, as he advised he was going to England to do advanced study in Optometry. Members asked that a letter be forwarded expressing appreciation of the co-operation given by Mr. Ingram during his membership with the Guild and wishing him success in his studies.

District Funds.—Approval was given for the payment of £25 to the Northern District and £20 to the North-Western District for their general expenses. General accounts of the Branch totalling £93/18/5 were passed for payment.

Annual Report.—A draft annual report was presented and approved for distribution to members.

Northern District Minutes.—Minutes from the general meeting of the Northern District, held on August 16, were received.

After-Hour Opening.—Following reports from the Northern District regarding after-hour opening, it was reported that one pharmacy in the south was abusing the after-hour service.

The meeting decided that a letter be sent to the particular pharmacist, pointing out the ethical responsibility of the member towards the Guild, and stressing that further steps would have to be taken if such practices continued.

Wrapping Paper and Bags.—A letter was received from A. C. Ferrall Pty. Ltd., submitting samples of paper and paper bags, for which the company stated it was agent. Members considered that the samples were satisfactory and that a reasonable demand could be expected from pharmacists.

Tasmanian Diabetic Association.—A letter was received from this Association asking for a list of chemists who were prepared to stock diabetic requirements for distribution to members of that Association.—It was decided that a list of members be forwarded to the Association.

Pricing Officers' Meeting.—Advice was received that the Pricing Officers' Meeting would be held on September 12, and, as both Mr. Dillon and Mr. Robertson would be unable to attend, Mr. Fennell would represent the Branch at that meeting. Items on the agenda were considered in detail.

Large and Standard Pack.—Correspondence received from the South Australian Branch and the Federal President was considered.

Advertising Campaign.—Proposals for Christmas alvertising were received from Mr. Watson and after considerable discussion the meeting agreed to adopt the Plan "B" submitted.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—Mr. Mc-Intosh gave a report on items discussed at the conference. Members recorded their thanks for his comprehensive report.

Medical Benefits Fund.—Members discussed the form recently forwarded to them which this Fund required to be completed by all agents. Some objected to the form and had refrained from signing it.

A.P.P.M.—A letter was received from the A.P.P.M. Council seeking approval of a change in their system of recording payments by members of their Fund.

Mr. Crane stated that the proposal had been discussed with the New Norfolk chemists, who thought the amount of detail required was rather extensive, but were prepared to carry out the system for a period of 12 months, after which they would reconsider the position.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

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Steri-caps keep teats germ-free! Part portions

germ-free! Part portions of mixture can be safely used! Ads in "Woman's Day" and "Australian Home Journal"— plus increasing support from hospital and welfare sisters—make Steadiflow the favorite name for "Feeding bottle"! You can add profit from Steri-caps to steadily growing sales of Steadiflow!

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is full 50% mark up for you!

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Now: a range of sunglasses so compact, so complete you can sell every customer from 19 pairs! Driven hard by a barrage of radio spots and full pages in colour in Australian Women's Weekly, SUNOROID will sweep the market in '60 with unique

sales features — authentic optical glass lenses and high-fashion, high-finish frames guaranteed against breakage for 18 months! You can be ready for big SUNOROID profits for as little as £19/16/-,* call Sun-Art at the number below, or talk to your SUNOROID representative!

* Special On-Approval Offer:

You receive a sample of each style and colour in the SUNOROID range (19 pairs all told), complete with compact display, for £19/16/including tax. Full credit will be issued and return freight paid if you wish to return the package within 14 days! With a full 50% markup, your surplus is £9/18/-.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. 'Phone BU 3092.

"We live and learn, but not the wiser grow."

Mr. Robert Lazzarini is now the proprietor of the pharmacy at 72 Wolger Street, West Como.
Mr. M. A. Macourt has purchased Vincent's Pharmacy, 148 Georges River Road, Croydon Park, from Mr. V. J. Iacono.

Mr. R. B. McEwan has purchased P. M. McMahon's

Pharmacy, 360 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah.

Mr. B. G. Shields has purchased Pacey's Pharmacy,
90a Cawarra Road, Caringbah.

Mrs. P. Rowley has purchased Loney's Pharmacy, 65
Macleay Street, Potts Point.
Mr. P. J. Byron has opened a pharmacy at 201a Hamilton Road, Fairfield.
Mr. E. C. Cloak has purchased the Centaur Pharmacy,

Mr. E. C. Cloak has purchased the Centaur Pharmacy, Revesby Heights.
Mr. L. C. Tyson has opened a pharmacy at No. 70 Gymea Bay Road, Gymea.
Mr. J. C. Channon is the manager of the new "York Pharmacy" at Wynyard Railway Station.
Congratulations to Mr. R. B. Crawford, who has been

appointed as managing director to Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. Mr. Crawford was formerly general manager.

PHARMACY BALL

The 1960 Pharmacy Ball, held at the Trocadero on August 8, proved a tremendous social success.

Nearly 1000 dancers thronged the floor and all had a

most enjoyable evening.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT
Rejected Weights Still in Use
Under Section 50 of the Weights and Measures Act,
weighing or measuring appliances found on trading
premises are deemed to be in use for trade: in any case where rejected weights are found, a charge can be laid under Section 32 and supported by Section 50, above mentioned, for having "in his possession for use for trade, weights not stamped as required by the Act."

CATHOLIC CHEMISTS' GUILD OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Four foundation members were among the 124 members of the Catholic Chemists' Guild of St. Francis Xavier present at their 25th Anniversary Dinner last month. His Eminence Cardinal Gilroy was the guest of honour at the dinner, which was held at the Went-

worth Ballroom, Sydney.

Mr. A. Hoogen, of Melbourne, represented the Catholic Chemists' Guild of Victoria. A message of congratulation from the Queensland Guild was read during the

His Eminence expressed his cordial congratulations to the members on their fidelity to the ideals of the Guild over the past 25 years. This fidelity not only promoted nobility of character and spiritual welfare, he said, but in a marked degree the welfare of the nation. To complete the anniversary functions, an evening Mass will be held at St. Mary's Cathedral on October 19

at 7.30 p.m., followed by a buffet supper in the Chapter Hall

ASSOCIATION OF CHEMIST BOWLERS OF N.S.W.

At the annual general meeting of the Association of Chemist Bowlers of N.S.W., held at the North Sydney Bowling Club on July 27, the following officers were

Bowling Club on July 27, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. R. McCaughey.
Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. Redmond, R. Crawford and R. Lyon.

Secretary: Mr. T. N. Berry.
Tressurer: Mr. W. Allman.
Committee: Messrs. N. Bridgefoot, A. Collerson, C. Hart, L. Irving, K. Thomas, C. Uren.
Auditor: Mr. J. Witt.
Selectors: Messrs. R. Hawkins, C. Uren, R. Lyon.
The retiring President, Mr. K. W. Jordan, who relinquished the position after three years as President, spoke of the growth of the Association during the past two years, membership now standing at approximately two years, membership now standing at approximately 194, with an average attendance of 72 at the bi-monthly bowls days.

It was also announced that nominations had closed for the forthcoming series of matches to be held in Brisbane in September against the Queensland Chemists' Association. Results of the annual match against the Dentists for the Bristol-Myers Cup. played at Northbridge, resulted in a win for the Chemists, the score being 263 to 231.—A. Y. Collerson, Publicity Officer.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

A record field of approximately 150 players took part in the Elanora Country Club meeting on August 16.
Four-Ball, Best-Ball Stableford:

John Plunkett	9)		
Jack Stormon	15	44	points
Brian McAuley	14 1	40	
Fred Lloyd	6 5	92	points
Pat Fitzgerald	15	49	mainte
Ray Turnbull	9 5	2.6	points
"A" Grade:			
Bill Stanley	1	34	points
Bill Timmony	5	34	points
"B" Grade:			
Bob Barbuto	18	34	points
Bill Stone	20	33	points
"C" Grade:			
Les Bevidge	20	35	points
Greg Yum	24		points

Next Meetings
The next meeting will be at Pymble Golf Club on
October 25 and the Christmas meeting will be at Long
Reef Golf Club on December 6.

Reef Golf Club on December 6.

Annual Meeting
The Annual General Meeting of the N.S.W. Chemists'
Golf Club was held at Elanora Country Club at the close
of the day's play on August 16. Mr. Alan Weir thanked
the various office-bearers, particularly the Secretary and
Treasurer, for their outstanding contribution during the
past year. Office-bearers for the ensuing year are:

President: Alan Weir (re-elected unanimously).
Vice-Presidents: Bill Timmony and Hymic Eisenberg.
Secretary: Ralph Bray.
Treasurer: Jim Halcrow.
Handicappers: Laurie Skinner and Tom Hollingsworth.

Publicity Officer: Ron Howland.

Retailers: Warwick Rourke, Roland Bennett, Jack Stormon, John Illingworth, John Gostelow, John Young.

Wholesalers: Bill Stanley, Nev Moore, Jack Madigan, Les Bevidge, Bob Bowie, Bruce Grose.

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

CHEMISTS' (STATE) AWARD

Basic Wage Variation

(Effective as from first complete pay period in August 1960)

Managers									
Up to 4 Assistants					0 0		£22	3	0
5 to 9 Assistants .							22	18	0
10 or more Assistan	ts						23	18	0
Relieving Managers: weekly rate prescri									
plus 10%. Chief Assistants							£21	R	0
Registered Assistants	* *	* *					20	18	0
Relievers: Rate per h	nour	-or	e-fo	rtiet	h of	W	eekly	V TE	ate
for appropriate cla payment four hours	ssifi								
Shop Assistants									

buop reseases							Male w	es eek		Females per week		
Under	16 y	ears	of	age		£5	15	1		£5	15	1
At 16	years	of	age			7	7	0		6	18	4
At 17	90	83	99			9	3	4		8	3	3
At 18	99	99	29			11	1	8		9	4	0
At 19	20	22	24			13	12	3		10	10	-1
At 20	22	22	22			15	1	0	-3-	11	10	5
At 21	22	315	99			16	6	0		12	14	0
At 22	93	22	22			17	6	0		13	14	0

(Shop Assistants required to carry out dispensing under supervision shall be paid 30/- per week in addition to the appropriate rate of pay prescribed by this scale of rates for Shop Assistants.)

Casuals: Rate per hour—under 21 years of age, onefortieth of the rate payable at 19 years, plus 121%; over 21 years, one-fortieth of the rate payable at 22 years plus 121%.

University Students: An employee who has completed his apprenticeship to pharmacy and who is attending the course of lectures in pharmacy at Sydney University, may be employed on an hourly basis at the rate of 8/7½ per hour—minimum payment of 15 hours in each week.

Apprentices	-									
First Year								€4	4	2
Second Year									17	8
Third Year				**	 		* *	7	14	0
Fourth Year			1			-		8	9	4

APPRENTICES' AWARD

Rates now higher due to increase in margin and basic

wage variation

As from the beginning of the first complete pay period in August, 1960, apprentices' rates of pay are as set out above. (These were notified last week also.)

The increased amounts are due to two causes—(1) Increases in the bargins; (2) basic wage variation. The increases in margins have only recently been decided, but they are retrospective to June 1, 1960. Therefore, back-pay is due from the beginning of the first complete pay period in August retrospective to June 1, 1960. The respective weekly amounts are—

represent mount		-	-	-	10.00	,	Den or				-		
										11	6	per	week
Second Year				*						16	0	99	99
Third Year	100							×	1	1	0	99	11
Fourth Year			×						1	3	0		**

ADDITIONS TO DANGEROUS DRUGS SCHEDULE Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as Amended PROCLAMATION

I, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, Governor of the State of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council, do, by this my Proclamation, declare that Part VI of the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, shall apply to:— PHENAZOCINE (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-6, 11-dimethyl-3-phenethyl-2, 6-methano-3-benzazocine) or (2'-hydroxy-5, 9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6, 7-benzomorphan), also known as NIH 7519, its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance

containing phenazocine;
ALLYLPRODINE (3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing mixture, en

BENZETHIDINE (1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance

containing benzethidine; FURETHIDINE (1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing furethidine; LEVOPHENACYLMORPHAN ((-)-3-hydroxy-N-

phenacylmorphinan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing

mixture, extract or other substance containing levophenacylmorphan;

METAZOCINE (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-3,6, 11-trimethyl-2, 6-methano-3-benzazocine) or (2'-hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6, 7-benzomorphan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing metazocine;

NORLEVORPHANOL ((-)-3-hydroxymorphinan), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing metazocine;

its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing norlevorphanol;

PIMINODINE (1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance

containing piminodine;
NORCODEINE (N-demethylated codeine), its salts, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one per centum of

in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in paragraph (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 18 of the said Act

I hereby declare that this my Proclamation shall take effect on and from Monday, 6th February, 1961.

SIGNED and SEALED this twentieth day of July, One

thousand nine hundred and sixty.

By His Excellency's Command,

(L.S.) E. W. WOODWARD, GOVERNOR.

C. A. KELLY.

God Save the Queen!

S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION,

Registered pharmacists, assistants and apprentices throughout Australia are asked to note that they are eligible to enter the 1960 S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition.

Articles now need not be specially written for entry in the Competition, for, subject to the rules, "any article published in the A.J.P. or other scientific publication during the twelve months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition."

Terms and Conditions of the Competition.

1 Value of writes or prizes.

Value of prize or prizes-approximately £50.

A single award may be made or the prize may be divided at the discretion of the adjudicators. 2.

Essays must be on some subject directly related to the practice of Pharmacy and of such a nature that In the opinion of the judges they contribute to the advancement of Pharmacy, of pharmaceutical knowledge in any of its aspects, technical, professional or business. Special consideration will be given by the sudgest to assays based on original investigation by judges to essays based on original investigation by

competitors.

4. Subject to these rules, any article published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" or other scientific publication during the twelve months next pre-



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NEW REDUCED PRICES

							£28/15/-
Vumax	300W, 500W.	Blower	r-cooled	Seat . 8011 -	*** ****	-	£38/17/-
							£50/12/6

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NEW SOUTH WALES-Continued

ceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition.

Articles are to be available for publication by the adjudicators free of charge.

Essays must be the original work of competitors. Three typewritten copies of the articles must be submitted and must be accompanied by an entry form which may be obtained on application.

Each article shall be accompanied by the name and address and qualifications of the entrant.

Those eligible to enter the competition shall be chemists and/or chemists' assistants and/or chemists' apprentices. A chemist's assistant is defined as a present who not being a chemist's assistant.

a person who, not being a chemist or an apprentice, is proceeding to a pharmacy degree of qualification.

10. There shall be three adjudicators appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, one of whom shall be the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

The prize or prizes will be awarded for notable contributions only and not necessarily annually.

12. Entries opened on January 1 and close on December 31, 1960.

(Entry forms may be had on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney.)

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on August 9, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Professor S. Wright, Messrs. L. Smith, E. Dempster, G. Harman, K. Cartwright, K. Thomas, G. Simpson and G. Mallam.

Election of President.—Mr. C. Gostelow was re-elected

as President for the ensuing year.

Result of Election.—Messrs. Harman and Cartwright were elected unopposed for a further period of three

Inspector's Reports.—The Board authorised legal action against 26 pharmacists alleged to have sold restricted drugs without a prescription.

The following persons were prosecuted for selling re-stricted drugs without a prescription and the results are set out hereunder:

MAYNARD, E. R.-Registered Proprietor, of 4 Burwood Road, Concord, appeared before Burwood Court on 13/7/60 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5, with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine

DISTRICT FRIENDS GLADESVILLE AND DISTRICT FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—Registered Company, 257 Victoria Road, Gladesville, appeared before the Ryde Court on 14/7/60 on a charge of selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. Fine was £4, with court costs of £1 on each charge (total £8)

WILCOX, W. R.—Registered Proprietor, of 303 Beam-ish Street, Campsie, appeared before the Campsie Court on 15/7/60 charged with selling a restricted drug with-out a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. Fine was £5 with court charges of £1 on each charge (total £10).

DRURY, ROSS V.—Registered Proprietor, of 168 Hunter Street, Newcastle, appeared before the Newcastle Court on 20/7/60 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. Fine was £10 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total £20).

Elastoplast NIVEA

Free Goods Bonus Offer

FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY: from August 15 to October 8, 1960

HERE ARE THE DETAILS-

ELASTOPLAST — Each dozen charged at 11/12 dozen.
 (Retail value of free goods equals a discount of 12.5% off normal trade prices)

Reference Number	ELASTOPLAST	Cost to Retailer
4111	1 dozen First Aid Dressings. Large Tins	18. 4
7111	1 dozen First Aid Dressings. Waterproof - Large Tins	18. 4
4113	1 dozen First Aid Dressings. Cartons of 12 Dressings	11. 0
1111	1 dozen Plasters 1" x 1 yd.	14. 8
1212	1 dozen Plasters 2" x 1 yd.	1. 3.10
7011	1 dozen Plasters — Waterproof — 1" x 1 yd.	14. 8
4015	1 dozen Dressing Strips 1½" x 1 vd.	1. 5. 8
4025	1 dozen Dressing Strips 2½" x 1 yd.	1.15. 5
4119	1 dozen Boil Dressings. Tins of 3 Dressings	11. 0
		£8.12.11

2. NIVEA — Free — 1 dozen Nivea Creme Soap.

(Retail value of free goods equals a discount of 13.83% off normal trade prices)

368 363 365 268	2 dozen Nivea Creme Tins. 2 oz. dozen Nivea Creme Tins. 5 oz. dozen Nivea Creme Tubes. dozen Liquid Nivea		3. 4. 8 1. 7. 9 1. 1. 7 16. 2
		Sales Tax	6.10. 2 1.12. 7
1103	1 dozen Nivea Creme Soap		8. 2. 9 Free as bonus £8. 2. 9

- 3. BOTH DEALS Subject also to 5% quantity discount
 - 1. Elastoplast as above
 2. Nivea as above

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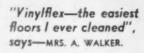
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MARTIN, H.H.—Registered Pharmacist, of 385 Hunter Street, Newcastle, appeared before the Newcastle Court on 20/7/60 charged with selling a restricted drug with-out a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. Fine was £5, with court charges of £1 on each charge (total £10).

Applications for Registration were approved as

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Robert Barry McEwan and Ian Douglas Macaskill.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Paul Alfred Mensforth (from South Australia), Lesley Jean Mikkelson (from Victoria), Donald Ross Babbington (from New Zealand) and Ross Redvers Burtenshaw (from New Zealand).

Certificates of Identity were issued to Beatrice Carmen Holme (to Great Britain), Peter Thaw Martin (to Great Britain), Janine Macarthur Hamilton (to Great Britain), Walter Alfred Hurlstone Miller (to Tasmania) and Alan Willis Nicholas (to Tasmania).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been notified since last meeting, viz.: Muriatic Acid, 1; "Hexane," 1; Arsenic, 1; Barbiturates, 2; Folidol, 1; Cyanide, 1; Diazide, 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised seven transfers, two cancellations, one resumption and one suspension.

Correspondence.-From Chief Secretary's Department, re control of Phenozocine and other drugs under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act.-Noted.

Arising from discussion, the question of control of codeine was debated.—No action was proposed.

Meeting closed 9.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on August 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), E. G. Hall, Mavis Sweeney, S. E. Wright, W. R. Cutler, S. Palfreyman, B. G. Fegent, J. F. Plunkett, K. H.

Pharmaceutical Research Unit.-Mr. Winterton said that the select committee had met since last meeting of Council.

Professor Wright said he had not yet completed the report of that meeting, but he was working on it.

Mr. Winterton said Professor Wright is to draft a brochure to be sent out.

Pharmacy Ball.—Arrangements for the ball to be held on August 8 were discussed and completed.

Equipping of Pharmacy Laboratories,-The following donations were reported:

Allen & Hanburys (Australasia) Ltd., advising company's cheque for £1000 was sent to the University of

Sydney on June 18. From Professor Wright to Hallam Pty. Ltd., acknowledging cheque for £10/13/6 received from the staff of Hallam Pty. Ltd.

To William R. Warner & Co., thanking the company for cheque for £1000 to be used for equipping the laboratory.

To Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., thanking the company for cheque for £1000 for equipping the tableting laboratory.

Newcastle Ball.—Mr. Winterton said he would be attending this ball, to be held on August 3.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—Location for the second ceremony, to be held on Thursday, October 13, at 8 p.m., would be the Great Hall at the Sydney

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University. The speaker would be Major-General Ivan N. Dougherty, and presentation of diplomas would be in the hands of Professor Wright.

Mr. Winterton said that Major-General Dougherty would present the prizes. This would take place after the certificates had been presented by Professor Wright.

Major-General Dougherty would then deliver an appropriate address.

The ladies would go straight into the hall. They would not assemble on this occasion in the ante-room.

Ushers would be required, in gowns this time.

The representatives of firms and the other persons who would be seated on the dais would assemble in the ante-room.

Employment Committee.—Mr. Winterton said he had been in touch with Mr. Smith, who had agreed that the questionnaire to master pharmacists could go out in the Guild Service Bulletin, but marked plainly so as to indicate it was from the Pharmaceutical Society.

It was decided to state in the questionnaire that award wages would be paid at the time of engagement, at the rates applicable to shop assistants in the various age groups.

Enclosed with the questionnaire would be a preaddressed envelope, addressed back to the Society, for the return of the coupons attached to the questionnaire, which would be sent out as soon as possible.

Health Week, October 18-22.—It was resolved that the Society should not participate in any health exhibition at the Town Hall.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference, Brisbane, May 29 to June 3, 1961.—It was mentioned that in his absence Professor Wright had been selected at the last meeting for nomination to office of Vice-President to Section "O."

Professor Wright thanked the Council.

Lectures, 1960.—Mr. Winterton said the series came to a successful conclusion on the night of August 1. Professor Thorp had delivered a lecture quite out of the ordinary, dealing with Human Pharmacology.

It was reported there would be some further lectures of interest to pharmacists. These would be given in conjunction with the travelling fund provided from money contributed by manufacturers. This year there would be no visiting professors, but Dr. Abraham would give informal seminars on the impact of antibiotics on medicine. Also, a representative from Sandoz Research Laboratories would speak on Lysergic Acid, which had schizophrenic-inducing properties.

Correspondence.—From Mr. G. G. Benjamin, hoping Council members received cards posted on the Continent. Is having a marvellous time. Is about to sell car and fly to United States. Should be home in time for September meeting. Would appreciate a line from the Hon. Secretary or President.—It was apparent that the postcards sent by Mr. Benjamin had become lost in the post.

Registrar, University of Sydney, confirming reservation of Great Hall for Thursday, October 13, at 8 p.m., for Presentation of Registration Certificates.

From Major-General Ivan N. Dougherty, accepting invitation to present prizes and deliver a short address at the Presentation of Registration Certificates ceremony.

New Members Elected.—Harold Wallace Buckland, Patrick John Joseph Develin, James Owen Glazier, Alan George Pike, Miss Margaret Alice Stewart.

Reinstatement: Approved, Mrs. Julia Adelaide Allsop.

Apologies for Absences From Next Meeting.—Councillors J. F. Plunkett and K. H. Powell tendered their apologies for prospective absence from next meeting of Council.

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on July 20, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, K. E. Thomas, P. R. Lipman, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, K. W. Jordan and R. S. Leece.

In Attendance.—The Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, Mr. Geoff Tennyson.

Welcome to the Federal President.—Mr. Smith extended a welcome to the Federal President and to the Federal Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations.

Annual General Meeting—August 31.—The Secretary said that seven nominations had been received for the election of six members of the S.B.C., i.e., Messrs. N. K. Carr, K. W. Jordan, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, J. N. Young.

It was resolved that Mr. R. W. Feller be appointed as Returning Officer. The ballot would close on August 24.

Candidates had the right to appoint scrutineers, and Mr. K. A. Cartwright was appointed as a scrutineer.

Election of Officers—S.B.C.—It was resolved that nominations should close on August 3.

Meeting of State Executive.—Mr. Smith said the Executive had met on the morning of July 20, and had dealt with a number of matters. One of these concerned the Hospitals Contribution Fund and Medical Benefits Fund. Mr. Smith said that the two letters from Mr. Miller had been discussed by the Executive. The Executive had authorised Mr. Smith to prepare the draft of a letter to Mr. Miller in reply to his communication. This draft would be forwarded to the Executive and, if adopted, it would go forward to Mr. Miller.

Building: Clarence Street.—Complete plans of the reconstruction should be available in about one month.

Kodak Dinner.—It was noted that the Kodak dinner would be held on October 12.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with, as follows:-

Trade and Commerce: Report by Chairman.—Mr. Jordan said the circulation of the report beforehand was very acceptable.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee on July 27. Mr. Frew referred to the matter of a policy for the Bulletin and Rat Poison.

Industrial.—Mr. Smith said that, relative to the Chemists' State Award, there would be a meeting with O'Dea and Mr. Sassall on July 22.

N.H.S.: Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Smith said that a Federal Executive meeting had been held in Melbourne on July 7. It had been resolved to send a letter to the Minister.

Death of Mrs. Skott.—Mr. Pinerua expressed, on behalf of the State Branch Committee, their deep regret at the passing of Mrs. Skott, and asked Mr. Smith to convey to Mrs. Smith the deep sympathy of the State Branch Committee on the death of her sister.

New Members Elected.—Bertie Marcus Benjamin, Arkadijs Berzins, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Chalmers, Patrick John Joseph Develin, James Owen Glazier, Mrs. Judith M. Grosse, Keith Trisilian Hotson, Ian Mordaunt Lowe, John Raymond Mood, Eric Charles Noble, Anthony Harold Rees, Richard Emanuel See, Matthew Aramaty, Brian John Lawler, and Joan Mavis Lawler.

Reinstatements. — Sydney Baker, James Wilfred Elliott, Leslie Charles Wheeler.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

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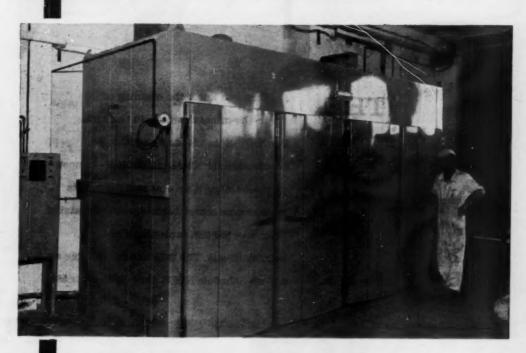
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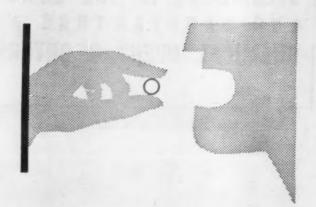
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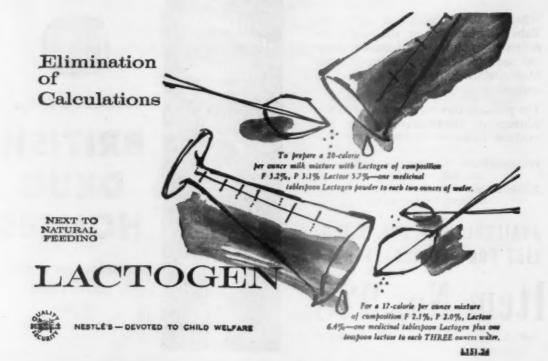


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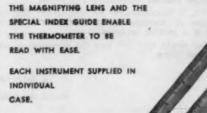
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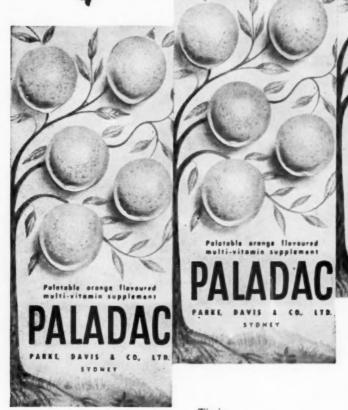
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